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Attempted Nazi Crossing Of Dnieper Thrown Back

Moscow, Aug. 31.

"DURING the night of August 30, our troops waged battle all along the front," states the latest Soviet communique.

The frustration of a German attempt to lay a pontoon bridge across a river—apparently the Dnieper—is described in a supplement to today's Soviet communique. It says: "A reconnaissance unit reported the approach of very large German forces attempting to cross a river. Aircraft under the command of Seregin were sent out with instructions to annihilate the attempted crossing.

Our airmen were unable, because of low clouds, to see the bridge and dropped flares and incendiary bombs. German anti-aircraft guns then revealed their position by opening fire. One of our bombers immediately dive-bombed the anti-aircraft unit, which consisted of a gun mounted on a lorry, destroying it. The lorry, after exploding, burst into flames, thereby illuminating the pontoon bridge which the Germans had established on the river. The bridge was immediately attacked and practically destroyed. Our airmen dropped the rest of their bomb load on enemy mechanized columns about three miles from the bridge.

Crossing Delayed

"The successful bombing of the bridge, and of the mechanized columns delayed their attempted crossing until the next day and enabled our command to re-group its units. Towards morning a group of bombers was sent against the enemy. From the air, it could be seen that the enemy's forces had not yet recovered from the blows dealt them on the previous night. Tons of bombs were again showered on the enemy. Three enemy anti-aircraft batteries, which attempted to repel the attack of our aircraft, were destroyed by a dive-bombing squadron. The Fascists thereupon opened rifle and machine-gun fire but without avail. In this attempt, the enemy lost 25 tanks, 20 guns of various calibres, 12 anti-aircraft guns and not less than 3,000 soldiers killed and wounded."

Laconic Soviet Communique

An earlier Soviet communique is as unrevealing as previous ones, merely stating that "fierce fighting continued on Saturday along the whole front."

It adds that 66 enemy planes were shot down during August 27, and not 41 as previously announced.—Reuter.

Battle Around Odessa

London, Aug. 31.

Fierce battles are in progress around Odessa and German bombers are attacking the city daily, but the defence includes fighter aircraft as well as anti-aircraft guns and it is claimed that thus far the raiders have achieved only meagre results, states a message from Moscow.

The value of effective aerial defence has been proved. At one time the port was under fire from a German battery which the Nazis apparently hoped would reduce the morale of the people. Shells fell in the heart of the city, killing a number of women and children. Soviet planes located the battery and bombed it into silence.

No Wavering

The raids are mostly of the hit and run type and so far no factories or military areas have been damaged but a hospital, a theatre and the house where Pushkin lived have been hit. Women and children and others not needed for defence are now being evacuated under protection of the Russian Black Sea Fleet but there is no wavering in the stern determination to hold the port to the last.

Workers recently produced in their own shops two armoured trains which are operating successfully, raiding territory held by Germans and Rumanians.

Leningrad's Grim Mood

Meanwhile, through the soft, marshy terrain in the north the Germans are trying hard to get nearer to Leningrad but everywhere are meeting the same determined resistance and suffering severe losses, the Moscow report continues.

Inside the ring of defences of the university city is a strange atmosphere reminiscent of the calmness of Madrid. Trams run regularly from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., restaurants are open and it is noteworthy that the university is reopening as usual at the end of the summer vacation.

About 3,500 students attend the university, the main building of which is 1,000 years old. There are 700 new students in this year and the fact that studies are continuing as usual is evidence of the Russians' determination to hold on at all costs.

At the same time a large part of the population is busily erecting bar-

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Dutch Broadcast Oath to Restore Country's Freedom

London, Aug. 31.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands was the central figure yesterday in one of the most dramatic and one of the biggest "hook-ups" in radio history.

Sitting alone in a simply furnished drawing-room near a Thames-side town, she heard representative Hollanders from every quarter of the world repeat their oath of allegiance and renew their pledge to fight for Holland's freedom.

This worldwide tribute was in celebration of the Queen's 61st birthday today.

Flag Hoisted

The broadcast opened with a roll of drums, which was the worldwide signal for the hoisting of the Netherlands flag everywhere. Afterwards Prince Bernhard pronounced the Netherlands oath. "The Netherlands shall rise again."

He spoke to Dutch warships at sea, to Dutch merchantmen, to the Dutch legion in Britain, and to Princess Juliana, now in Canada.

Princess Juliana, in replying, declared that not for centuries had the feeling of unity among Hollanders been stronger than in these years of oppression.

Many Replies Received

Replies came too from the Netherlands East Indies, Canada, North and South America, South Africa, Dutch military camps in Britain, and overseas from Dutch warships and merchantmen at sea.

During the morning a Dutch naval chaplain celebrated solemn High Mass at the Farm Street Catholic Church, and Holland's national anthem was played at Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral and other London churches.

The Queen's birthday gift from the Dutch people is a destroyer for the Dutch Navy costing £1,000,000.

Queen Wilhelmina will reply to the celebrations in a worldwide broadcast on Monday.—Reuter.

Gifts From N.E.I.

Batavia, Aug. 31.

Last night, the eve of Queen Wilhelmina's birthday, thousands and thousands of guilders steadily poured in for joint war funds.

Three of the greatest steamship companies contributed respectively 100,000 guilders, 75,000 guilders and 75,000 guilders, while a big import house gave 50,000 guilders and another import firm 20,000 guilders, so that together with numerous smaller subscriptions, already more than 600,000 guilders have been received.

The native rulers Susuhunan and Mangkunegoro of Surakarta telegraphed the Queen their respectful birthday wishes and expressed feelings of loyalty, faithfulness and the hope that the resurrection of the Netherlands would soon come.—Reuter.

Wavell Congratulates Quinan

Simla, Aug. 31.

General Wavell has telegrapted General Quinan, G.O.C. in Iran, congratulating him and his troops under his command on the successful outcome of operations in Iran and the remarkable way in which administrative and other difficulties were overcome by all concerned.

General Quinan visited Paitak Pass and Shahabad on August 28, returning to Iraq next morning. This indicates the extent to which there has been restoration of communications in Iran and also between Iran and Iraq.—Reuter.

Principles of Peace Stated By Eden

London, Aug. 31.

"The principles upon which the post-war world will be based have been laid down in the eight-point declaration issued by President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister on the occasion of their historic meeting," declared the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, in a speech at Coventry yesterday.

"That declaration is a charter of all free nations. It establishes principles which will be equally valid for all nations both great and small. It excludes all idea of hegemony or zones of leadership whether in the east or west. The post-war world will require collaboration of us all.

Opposing "New Orders"

"When President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister met in the Atlantic it was more than a meeting of two great men. It was more than the coming together of two great peoples, the United States and the British Commonwealth. It was more than another nail for the coffin which is being prepared for Nazism. It was a declaration that we, too, have our plans for peace as well as our strategy for war. Europe, yes and Germany, know now the choice which lies before them—Hitler's new order or ours.

"Recently I stated that Britain's policy towards Germany after the war must have a two-fold purpose. On the one hand Germany must be placed in a condition in which it would be impossible for here again to rearm and resume the struggle for domination over peace-loving nations. We have had enough of that from Germany. On the other hand it is equally important that Germany should not become a source of poison to her neighbours and to the world by economic collapse.

Autarchy Means Anarchy

"Today I would go a step further. These two fundamental principles must govern not only our relations with Germany after the war but all international relations. This is the plain meaning of the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration. No nation must ever be in a position to wage aggressive war against her neighbours. And secondly economic relations must be so regulated that no nation can in future be starved out of its proper economic position by autarchic methods of trade arbitrarily imposed. For autarchy, whether in political or economic affairs, means anarchy.

International Security

"There can be no individual security for any of us, security from want, unemployment, or from decline in the standard of living, unless we have international security. And there can be no international security unless there is also economic security not only in Britain but in other countries, for from want and unemployment come war and upheaval. International security and economic security are in fact inseparable and indivisible. And, finally, we can have neither international security nor economic security unless every one of us in this country, as in all other free countries, remains alive and vigilant to the demands of peace.

"There is one element in the tragedy to which I think scarcely sufficient attention has been given. It is this. We thought in 1918 that when the war was over we would sit back and all would be well. We know better now. We know that we must be as alert and watchful to win the peace as we need be vigorous and persistent to win the war.

Task of Young Men

"In this work that lies ahead I hope that the younger men, particularly those who have taken an active part in this war, will play their full part. We shall have need of them if the mistakes of the past are not to be repeated in future.

"Let me then sum up. The contrast with 15 months ago is indeed one to give us courage. At that time few of us would have dared hope for so marked a change in our fortunes. But we should commit a crime if we were content to speak comfortable words to each other. A call for immense effort lies ahead, especially in the field of production. It is in that sphere that the struggle will be finally decided. War is a cruel arbitrament. Sacrifices are being asked of each one of you in Coventry today. I am asking of you further efforts, further sacrifices. There is no choice. For there is only the choice between victory and defeat, between freedom and slavery. For us that is the choice between life and death. Sacrifice there must be.

Grounds for Hope

"We can do no more than determine that, in so far as the issue lies with us, sacrifice shall not be in vain. We have today good grounds for hoping that it may be so and that out of this welter of human suffering we shall come in the end to a world not perhaps more comfortable but to a happier world for us and all men."

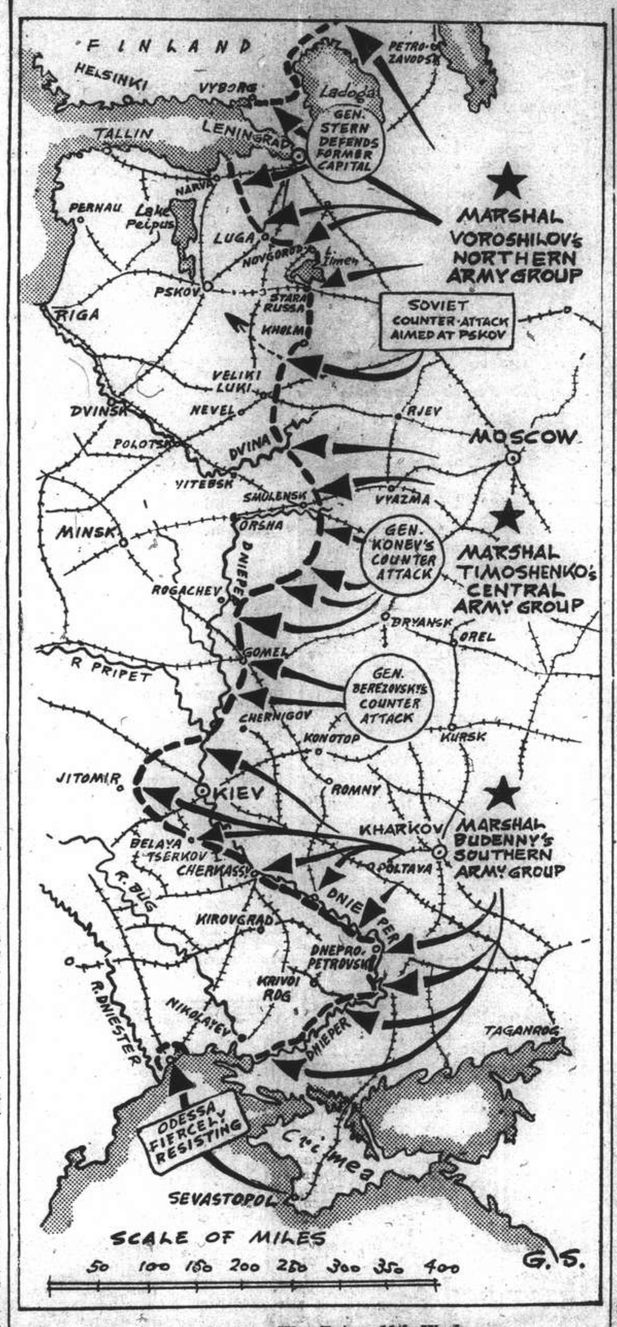
Mr. Eden disclosed that formation of a Polish army on Russian soil is making good progress.

Paying a tribute to Mr. Churchill, the Foreign Secretary said the country should never cease to be grateful to the leader who has carried it through these dark times. "I can say without exaggeration that no man had ever to bear so heavy a load of responsibility. No man but Mr. Churchill could have borne it with such indomitable courage."—Reuter.

Lt.-Col. Lovat-Fraser For Chungking?

Chungking, Aug. 31.

It is learned that Lt.-Colonel Lovat-Fraser, former British Military Attaché to the Chinese Embassy, who is at present in India, will shortly come to Chungking to join the Military attaché's office of the British Embassy here.—Reuter.



Russo-German War Enters 11th Week

The contrast between the positions of the opposing armies at the end of the ninth week of fighting and the eleventh week, which has just been entered, will be seen in the above map. Then, Marshal Budenny's armies in the south, defending the Ukraine, were in danger of encirclement by Nazi forces. Now they have entrenched themselves along the Dnieper River, and are holding the Germans solidly. In other sectors, notably the centre, at Gomel and towards Smolensk, powerful Russian counter-attacks are reported to have thrown the Germans back, completely stopping the third main Nazi offensive since the war began. Still further north, in the Leningrad sector, Marshal Voroshilov's armies have launched a counter offensive aimed at Pskov, and if this is fully successful, vast German forces attempting to reach Leningrad will be trapped. The arrows show the general direction of the Russian counter-attacks.

Northern France Raided Despite Bad Weather

London, Aug. 31.

BIG formations of the R.A.F. crossed the Channel towards northern France, flying at a great height, shortly after dawn today and returned later.

Weather conditions limited activities last night. The Air Ministry communique stated: "Weather conditions last night were unfavourable for offensive operations, which were therefore on a very small scale. Bomber Command aircraft attacked docks at Cherbourg and aircraft of the Coastal Command bombed ground defences near the Dutch coast. Two aircraft of the Coastal Command are missing."

"Our fighters carried out a number of operations over the French and Belgium coasts and the Channel yesterday," says an Air Ministry communiques.

"No enemy aircraft were encountered. In one of these operations enemy shipping was attacked and two anti-aircraft ships were set on fire.

"Enemy shipping was also attacked off the coast of Norway by aircraft of the Coastal Command. A direct hit was obtained on the stern of a medium-sized vessel. Three aircraft of the Coastal Command are missing.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Bombs Greece

Cairo, Aug. 31.

Thirty tons of bombs were dropped on German-occupied aerodromes in Greece during Wednesday night by R.A.F. bombers, according to a communique announcing this and other raids in the Middle East as follows:

"Heavy R.A.F. bombers carried out a powerful raid on enemy-occupied aerodromes in Greece during Wednesday night. Nearly 30 tons of high-explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped, causing considerable damage to enemy material.

"A number of direct hits were obtained on hangers at Menidi, several being gutted. Other bombs were dropped among dispersed aircraft and extensive fires were started in pine woods adjoining the aerodrome.

"At Eleusis at least four hangars were hit, two being enveloped in flames and blowing up. Here also dispersed aircraft were bombed and violent explosions and large fires appeared at various points amongst tents. The glow of fires and flashes of explosions were visible from a great distance. Aircraft reported having seen the glow of conflagrations as far distant as Crete, 200 miles away.

"In Cyrenaica, aircraft of the fleet air arm bombed stores and dumps at Bardia during Wednesday night, starting number of fires. From these operations all our aircraft returned safely."—Reuter.

Navy Takes Big Toll

London, Aug. 31.

Over 1,000 German and Italian aircraft have been destroyed or damaged by ships' guns or naval aircraft between the commencement of the war and August 1, it was announced by the Admiralty yesterday.

Aircraft shot down into the sea totalled 537 while 581 were damaged. Of the latter 203 were observed to be so severely damaged as to be classed as probably destroyed although not actually seen to crash.—Reuter.

British Submarine Successes in Mediterranean

London, Aug. 31.

Submarines of the Mediterranean Fleet continue to harass the enemy, states an official Admiralty communique this morning.

On the afternoon of August 24, a squadron of three Italian six-inch gun cruisers were sighted at sea, escorted by six destroyers and flying boats. An attack was made on the cruisers. The severe counter-attack which followed prevented the Commanding officer of the submarine from observing the result of the explosion which followed the firing of his torpedoes.

A large schooner with a cargo of oil has seen sunk by gunfire.

Supply Ship Sunk

Another submarine found and sank a 4,000-ton supply ship.

A heavily laden vessel of some 2,000 tons, escorted by trawlers, has been sunk, and one hit was obtained on a liner in a convoy proceeding it at high speed under escort. The result of this attack is not certain.

A large schooner fully laden with stores has been sunk by gunfire. An Italian tanker of about 2,000 tons, in a convoy escorted by flying boats and three destroyers, has been attacked. Although the tanker was not seen to sink, two hits were secured on her with torpedoes.—Reuter.

Few Nazi Planes Over England

London, Aug. 31.

An Air Ministry communique issued this morning states:—"only a few enemy aircraft were over this country last night. Bombs, which fell at one place on the south-east coast, caused slight damage and a very small number of casualties."—Reuter.

Roosevelt Calls For Utmost Effort by U.S.

Hyde Park, N.Y., Aug. 31.

An appeal to Americans to "make anew the high resolve that not as workers alone, not as employers alone, not as farmers alone, but as united, determined people we shall defend our Democracy to the utmost, with no labour, no sacrifice too great, so that liberty and the heritages we hold dear shall thrive and spread for the good of the peoples of the earth," was made by President Roosevelt last night in a Labour Day statement.

President Roosevelt asserted that management and labour "now realize, and I am sure will continue to realize, there must be full, uninterrupted production" of defence materials. The production of such weapons and materials, he said, was needed "for our protection, and needed also by nations engaged in opposing those who would do away with the liberty and happiness of free peoples all over the world."

More Serious Spirit

President Roosevelt added that Americans were called upon to observe Labour Day in 1941 "in a more thoughtful and more serious spirit than in all the 54 years' history of that holiday."

Labour Day, he said, "should serve to make crystal clear to all Americans and to all the world the blessings of Democracy, and to emphasize its freedoms."

Preserving Democracy

"Today, we in America are faced with the great task of preserving that Democracy, and we too will offer our utmost in labour and sacrifice just as our fathers and our fathers' fathers did," the President stated. "Everyone of us will unselfishly dedicate himself to that cause in a full measure of devotion. It is particularly fitting that we take such an occasion as Labour Day to rededicate ourselves to the task that lies ahead. In its successful completion—and you as well as I know that it will successfully be completed in keeping with our American heritage—we all have a part to play."

Greater Dangers Ahead

The dangers which have convulsed the world are "not over yet," and "it is quite possible that they may be even more serious than they were at the end of August and the first of September 1939," said President Roosevelt speaking extemporaneously to an informal gathering of friends and neighbours at his family estate yesterday.

"However, we have a great deal to be thankful for," the President continued, "including the fact that this is still a peaceful gathering, and I think all of us will pray that next year we shall still be able to say that. Yet it is not all in our keeping, it is not all our decision."

The occasion was the annual meeting of the Roosevelt Home Club. About 500 persons attended.—Reuter.

Roosevelt-Hopkins Confer

Hyde Park, Aug. 31.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Harry Hopkins, coordinator of the lend-lease programme, arrived here yesterday for a series of week-end conferences.

The conferences, reliable sources said, may develop the outline of United States aid to Russia and its effects on Japanese overtures for "permanent peace in the Pacific."—United Press.

Britain Welcomes Collaboration of Dominion Ministers

Sydney, Aug. 31.

Replying to a cablegram yesterday from Mr. S. M. Falstein, member of the Federal House of Representatives, Mr. Winston Churchill stated that the inclusion of Dominion statesmen in the British War Cabinet did not arise in the question he answered in the House of Commons on April 29.

"His Majesty's Government," Mr. Churchill's message said, "always welcomes an opportunity for close collaboration with Dominion Prime Ministers in the War Council during their visits to this country."

In the House last April Mr. E. L. Granville, National Liberal member for the Eye division of Suffolk asked the Prime Minister if, in view of the enormous responsibilities involved in decisions on policy in the prospection of the war, he would consider appointing a small Supreme War Cabinet of ministers without departmental responsibility and irrespective of party considerations, and if he would consider inviting statesmen of the calibre of Mr. Menzies to join such a War Cabinet. Mr. Churchill replied "No, sir."

Debate Referred To

Mr. Granville then asked if the Prime Minister was satisfied that it was still possible for busy and overworked ministers to run great departments of state and attend War Cabinets for the purpose of giving vital decisions on war policy; and, as the whole British Empire was involved in this war, did he not think the time had come to invite Empire statesmen to join in an Empire or Imperial War Cabinet similar to that which operated in the last war.

Mr. Churchill replied: "We had a debate about all this some time ago and it was very fully discussed. I gave a very full explanation to the House and I have nothing to add to that."—Reuter.

Turkish President Speaks to Army

Ankara, Aug. 31.

On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of a victory fete which was celebrated throughout Turkey with military revues, illuminations and flags, President Ineunu sent the following message to the Turkish army: "I congratulate you on Victory Day. Commanders, Officers and men of the Turkish Army, our army, in whose annals there have been innumerable cases of unhesitating sacrifices for the defence of the motherland is today also the greatest guarantee of the Turkish nation. If the evident and sincere efforts of the Republican Government do not suffice, and the Turkish army is called upon to fulfil its duties, I am sure our army will act in such a way as to enhance our pride in our past deeds of heroism."—Reuter.

U.S.-Japan Parleys Only Exploratory

Washington, Aug. 31.

MR. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at a press conference yesterday said that President Roosevelt's conversations with Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, were merely exploratory and had not reached the stage of negotiations.

Mr. Hull twice reiterated that the talks had not passed the exploratory stage; later, answering another questioner, Mr. Hull referred to the conversations as casual.

Asked whether the State Department was informing Britain, China and other interested powers regarding progress of Japanese-American conversations, Mr. Hull said that he could not comment because of the preliminary and exploratory nature of the talks.

Well informed sources indicated that reports the United States and Japan had reached a "basic understanding" were probably premature.

Fixed US. Policy

Capitol observers today were still speculating on President Roosevelt's proposed reply to Prince Konoye, and most quarters believed that the reply would again outline the fixed policy of this Government both in regards to the world and to Pacific.

Although the text of Prince Konoye's message to the President remained secret, most quarters believed the note was conciliatory and urged that negotiations be carried on toward adjustment of the Pacific situation.

It was noteworthy that Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, denied that any basic agreement has been reached as yet, and said that conversations were merely in the exploratory state.

The "Washington Star," commenting editorially, declared that there was little evidence Japan was ready to scrap her programme aimed at domination of the Far East. The editorial said it was believed Prince Konoye's message was either to gain certain economic concessions or play for time. The "Star" said there was no evidence Japan would consider the type of peace agreement which Britain and the United States desire.—United Press.

In General Terms

Tokyo, Aug. 31.

The message of the Premier, Prince Konoye, to President Roosevelt is drafted in general terms and does not go into details in regard to outstanding questions between the two countries, states a semi-official Japanese report.

The chief value of the message is intended as a gesture to which a reply is not necessarily expected, the report adds. Japan in facing an extremely delicate international situation maintains her object of settlement of the China hostilities and establishment of lasting peace in the Far East, the report states.

An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet on Friday gave consideration to the first telegrams received from Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Ambassador in Washington, on the subject of his interview with President Roosevelt, according to this report. While awaiting statements from Prince Konoye and Admiral Toyoda, Foreign Minister, authoritative circles are showing an extremely reserved attitude regarding the Cabinet meeting and are limiting themselves to saying that it is impossible to foresee what developments will take place in Japanese-American relations. Observers consider it significant that the Emperor received the Minister of War on the eve of sending Prince Konoye's message.—Reuter.

Policy Unchanged

Tokyo, Aug. 31.

Metropolitan vernacular newspapers this morning gave prominence to comments on the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye's message to President Roosevelt of the United States as opening direct diplomatic negotiations for the settlement of outstanding questions existing between Japan and the United States.

The "Chugai Shogyo Shimpo," leading industrial daily, typically declared that the removal of obstacles in the relations between Japan and the United States must be done with the fundamental policy of the nation in view.

The journal pointed out that an adjustment of outstanding questions between the two nations "only is possible when the establishment of the Greater East Asia prosperity sphere is understood as eventually leading toward peace."

Prince Konoye's message, the "Chugai" went on, was "natural and there is nothing to be surprised over in the fact that it is one of the diplomatic moves." Pointing out that the national fundamental policy is the establishment of the East Asia Prosperity Sphere and the conclusion of the China Incident, the paper declared that Prince Konoye's message does not conflict with the foregoing national policy, nor does it mean that any changes have been made as rumoured.

[Domei.

(Continued on page 2, col. 2 *)

Japanese Press Critical of Evacuation Move

By PERCY WHITING
NCDN Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 31.

The somewhat critical atmosphere here today seems once more to be subsiding, although it took the heroic measures in the form of Premier Konoye's message to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Roosevelt-Nomura conversations to do it. A possibility is seen that the President and the Japanese Ambassador have agreed to avert the foolishness of a war.

Difficulties encountered in leaving Japan are due apparently to lack of berths in Japanese ships and to the stricter regulations concerning departures. The Japanese press is criticizing this action as one calculated to aggravate the Pacific tension, but actually do nothing directly in order to relieve Britons here.

An official of the British Embassy told me that the announcement means exactly what it says and nothing more.

Meanwhile, former advice, given Britons to leave if nothing urgent detains them in Japan, still holds good. It is estimated that there are about 1,000 Britons in Japan and Manchoukuo, many of whom, including some 200 women and children, intend to leave. In the meantime, Americans continue to leave in two's and three's for Shanghai and Manila, for the same reasons as Britons.

Difficulties Increased

Recently, constantly increasing difficulties, experienced by Britons either living in Japan or leaving Japan in Japanese ships, have finally caused Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador, to request the British Government to send a British ship to evacuate a considerable number of people wishing to depart at the earliest opportunity.

London has acceded to this request, as was revealed in an announcement made by the British Embassy yesterday. This, incidentally, will be the first British evacuation ship, although some months ago Washington sent several steamers for the Americans. The despatching of the first British evacuation ship will afford an interesting comparison of British and American policies.

"The majority of difficulties are economic, such as lack of vocation, income scarcity or difficulty in obtaining necessities, although there are many other embarrassments and complicated money regulations due to the freezing order.

Britain Blamed

Tokyo, Aug. 31.

Japanese general opinion today seemed to be that the British Embassy's evacuation notice to British nationals was inspired by a desire to create another Far Eastern crisis scare similar to that of last spring which the Japanese attributed largely to British propaganda.

The "Yomiuri Shimbun" stated that irrespective of the Embassy's explanation, "the fact that the notice was issued at this time when Pacific affairs at present are developing into an extremely delicate situation must be interpreted as designed to restrain the countries concerned."

The editorial obviously referred to the United States and Japan in connection with Prince Konoye's recent message to President Roosevelt.

Report Studied

Government quarters were closely studying Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura's report on his conversation with President Roosevelt on which may hinge Japan's future foreign policy.

Government sources said that the contents of the President's reply to Prince Konoye would be communicated to Emperor Hirohito who was closely following developments. Vernacular newspapers meanwhile suspended editorial criticism of the United States.

German quarters frankly admit that Japan may be at the turning point of her foreign policy, and official German circles did not show optimism. Thus far, however, close secrecy was surrounding the Government's deliberations.—United Press.

Laval Said Out of Danger; Deat's Condition Serious

Vichy, Aug. 31.

THE improvement in M. Pierre Laval's condition, noted yesterday morning, continues, according to a bulletin issued last night. The German Ambassador, Dr. Abetz, and his wife called at the hospital last evening.

The condition of M. Marcel Deat, editor of "l'Œuvre," is described as good, but no visitors are permitted.

Laval has a bullet in his lung, but "it no longer presents any danger, as it is in that part of the lung known as the silent zone," it is stated here. In general, Laval's condition is said be improving. Fever persists, but broncho-pneumonia, which was feared, has not developed. Doctors hope to be able to reduce the infected area which still exists.

Bronchitis Likely

In M. Deat's case, there is the likelihood of bronchitis, according to Lyons Radio. His doctors hope to overcome the slight affection of the lung, which is the cause of the high temperature. His case is causing no anxiety.

Judicial proceedings regarding Paul Colette, whose shots wounded the two men, are taking their course. No decision has yet been taken regarding him.

The shooting of Laval and Deat are described as a "storm signal" by the "Neue Zuercher Nachrichten," Zurich daily, while the French newspaper "Le Journal" refers to the possibility of "destructive conflicts" resulting from the affair.

The Vichy correspondent of the "Neue Zuercher Nachrichten writes: "These murderous assaults and excesses in the occupied zone against troops of occupation are so many storm signals, regarding which political circles are rightly anxious. Just now one has the impression that huge explosions are being prepared beneath the surface."

Marcel Bastier hints at the danger of revolution in the French newspaper "Journal des Debats," and adds: "History has shown that single tragedies sometimes precede general tragedies capable of kindling gigantic fires."

Bullet Near Heart

The Vichy correspondent of the Swiss "Basler Nachrichten" reports that the bullet in M. Laval's body is only one centimetre from his heart and some days must elapse before it can be known whether it can be removed. He adds that M. Laval is 58 years old and according to his doctor does not possess a strong constitution.

M. Deat is considerably stronger but his wound is exceptionally serious. Both men have high temperatures and it is impossible at present to forecast developments, according to the correspondent.—Reuter.

Finland Said Ready to Cease Fighting at Former Border

Stockholm, Aug. 31.

WHILE Finnish sources deny reports published abroad that Finland is preparing to discuss peace, the Finnish newspaper "Savo" writes: "It is possible that military operations as far as Finland is concerned may terminate shortly" with the driving of the Russians from old Finnish territory.

The "Savo" is published at Kuopio in central Finland.—Reuter.

Helsinki, Aug. 31.

An official communique yesterday said that "after reaching the central Vuoksen front our troops continued to advance over these waters and occupied Pullakkaelan.

An official communique yesterday said that Russian defences were beginning to crumble along the entire frontier west of of the Vuoksen river.

"After reaching the central Vuoksen," said the communique, "our troops continued to advance over these waters and occupied Pullakkaelan, Aeyraepaeaenhaervi and Heinjoki, which resulted in Russian defences beginning to fail along the frontier line west of the Vuoksen river."

Further Operations

"In the further course of operations, Viipuri and its surroundings were encircled and part of our troops crossed Viipuri Bay, said the communique. "The encircling ring was then more tightened around enemy forces who fought with desperation and who the last few days have made desperate attempts to break through the encirclement.

"The following units were thus encircled: the 43rd division, the 115th division and parts of the 133rd division and several other detachments.

"On the morning of Aug. 30 our troops entered the city of Viipuri and at the same time made a deep wedge in the central isthmus where, among other places, the church village of Kievenaebb was reached."

Finns Jubilant

Helsinki yesterday received news of the capture of Viipuri with jubilation. The people also were elated at the announcement of the fall of Kivinaebb which means that a greater part of the Isthmus ceded to Russia last year has been returned to Finnish hands.

Kivinaebb is less than 20 kilometres from the old frontier. Capture of Viipuri ended one week of heavy fighting in which the Russians defended every street and house. Machine-guns and sharpshooters were active from the roofs of buildings and every street, from house wall to house wall, was mined.

Viipuri was not completely destroyed but was heavily damaged. The amount of material captured around Viipuri was said to have been great.—United Press.

Hitler Congratulates Finns

Berlin, Aug. 31.

Herr Hitler has sent messages of congratulation regarding the capture of Viipuri by Finnish troops to the President of Finland and to Field-Marshal Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army. Herr Hitler announced that he is conferring the Iron Cross on Field-Marshal Mannerheim.—Reuter.

British, Soviets Expected to Continue Advance in Iran

London, Aug. 31.

SO far as it is known in Baghdad the Shah's cease fire order has not affected the advance of British columns in Iran and it is expected they will continue to move towards their objectives, says a message from Baghdad.

That the Shah was taken completely by surprise by Britain's determination even to using force to prevent Iran's oil wealth and communications from falling into German hands is shown by the rapidity with which he changed the Cabinet and ordered the cessation of resistance.

It is presumed in Baghdad that the Cabinet change was effected so that responsibility for disregarding the British representations for nine months might be placed by implication on the former ministers.

Martial Law in Teheran

Meanwhile the Government of Iran has declared martial law in Teheran including press control and imposition of a curfew, says a message from Teheran. Recent events made it possible that the population might feel some anxiety which undesirable elements might foster for their own ends, says an official announcement. Therefore the Government decided to declare martial law in order to maintain security. Now that the Government is negotiating with the British and Russian Governments the people should disregard rumours and have confidence in the Government, the announcement adds. The statement says food supplies in Teheran are abundant.

Latest reports from Moscow regarding the advance of Soviet troops in Iran indicate that the region occupied is being swiftly extended particularly in the eastern part of the country.

In addition to Bandahshah, Caspian port and railhead of the Trans-Iranian Railway occupation of which was announced on Friday together with the little town of Gorgan some miles inland, the Soviets now have entered Bandergez, situated about 40 miles west of Oandershah and lying on the railway to Teheran.

Meshed Entered

They have also entered Meshed, eastern railhead only a short distance south of the Soviet-Turkestan frontier, Pahlevi (Enzeli), chief Caspian port for communication with Russia, also is occupied and to all practical purposes the whole of the Iranian Caspian coast is now under Soviet control. Mekhabad also has been entered. Moscow papers continue to give prominent reports of the British advance.—Reuter.

Details of Occupation

Simla, Aug. 31.

An official Indian army observer's account of operations on the southern front of Iran during the first 24 hours of occupation says everything went according to plan.

The tactics employed were worthy of General Wavell. The important and powerful wireless station at Khuramshahr was taken at the point of the bayonet, with slight casualties, and found to be intact. The heaviest casualties were sustained in street fighting in Abadan, where a battalion commander was wounded, two British officers killed and some 20 other ranks killed and wounded.

The Iranians lost Admiral Bayandor, who was killed while organizing resistance in the wireless station, and his death is regretted on both sides.

In the Karun River British naval units made short work of the Iranian fleet, which was secured practically intact, except for the flagship, which was set on fire, and although the flames were soon extinguished, the vessel had to be beached.

Oil Refinery Taken

A great oil refinery at the lower end of Abadan Island was occupied by the Rajputana Rifles and Kumaonis, who embarked near Basra and landed on a beach near Abandan in the small hours of the morning. The Iranians here were asleep in their tents, but opposition quickly developed although the aerodrome was taken without difficulty, and then columns moved up against the town.

Five German and three Italian ships, which had been bottled up at Bandar Shahpur, had been prepared for sabotage and scuttling, but prompt action managed to save seven of them. Two small Iranian gunboats were also captured at the same time.

The day's proceeding ended with an amicable banquet of celebration aboard a British ship, with the Iranian naval commander as guest of honour.

Swift Action

In the interior too, swift steps were taken. It was believed that the high ground west of the Karun River, barring the way to Ahwaz, was held in force by Iranians. A British force moved up in motorized columns from opposite Basra to form a barrier on the south side of the high ground, while an armoured column proceeded northwards along the Ahwaz road to tackle the garrison from the rear. This operation was a complete success.

Subsidiary movements were carried out by another detachment which flew inland in troop-carriers to the oil-producing centre of Haftikhel, some 300 miles due north-east of Basra, with the object of helping to evacuate a number of women and children, families of British employees of the oil company, but evacuation proved unnecessary as the situation was quite stable.

Food Not Plentiful

It is emphasized that the reported eagerness of Iranians to sell fruit and vegetables to British troops (mentioned in a British communique) is a gesture of friendliness and does not indicate that supplies of food in general are so plentiful as to allow their sale to others.

Naval forces which took troops to Ahwaz have left for the Persian Gulf. It is learned here that an aerodrome outside Meshed was bombed by the Russians on Wednesday causing some casualties to Iranian air personnel. It resulted in quick disappearance of the Iranian army from the area.—Reuter.

Germans Arrive in Turkey

Istanbul, Aug. 31.

A new batch of Germans, 13 women and one man, arrived here this morning from Teheran after a five-days' journey. This makes a total of 41 Germans to reach Turkey from Iran in a week.

The new arrivals, who left the Iranian capital on the eve of the Anglo-Soviet occupation, shew greatest concern for the hundreds of Nazi specialists and male residents now in Iran whose exit is blocked, it being feared that all hopes of their reaching Turkey have vanished, although it is not doubted that the Anglo-Soviet occupying authorities will permit the safe evacuation of women and children.

The press welcomes the bloodless solution of the Iranian affair.

The fact that Turkey's friend, Iran, ceased being the scene of war through an agreement ensuring independence and integrity of its territory is a matter for considerable satisfaction to Turkey.—Reuter.

Britons Calm

Abadan, Aug. 31.

British oil experts and technicians calmly carried on with their work at the refineries here while street fighting was going in the town.

The families of British oilmen—of whom there are about 1,000—showed remarkable *sang-froid* by staying quietly in their bungalows during the action.

"Oilmen acted magnificently," an Indian colonel said to me. They stopped the panic and offered their services as drivers and assistance to the wounded.

At the same time they saw that normal production duties were carried out without interruption. — Reuter.

Iranian Forces Withdraw

Simla, Aug. 31.

"A small token force of Iranian troops is being permitted to remain in Kermanshan under the Iranian flag," states an official communique issued from the British G.H.Q. in India this morning. "otherwise Iranian forces are withdrawing from oil areas, in accordance with the agreement reached between British and Iranian local commanders.

"Iranian prisoners captured during operations were generally in a very poor way, clothing and boots particularly being in bad condition. Though some groups put up a spirited fight, the great majority showed little inclination for sustained resistance. Many since have protested their friendliness and readiness to assist our forces during operations.

R.A.F. Action

"The action of the R.A.F., and as far as is known, of the Soviet air force, was confined to close support of land forces, dealing with the Iranian air force, and dropping leaflets.

"There is no foundation in the Iranian and Axis allegation that bombing of open towns took place.

"It is believed that Russian forward troops occupied Pahlevi and Chalus on the Caspian Sea and were advancing on Zinjan from the direction of Tabriz."—Reuter.

Persian Proclamation

Teheran, Aug. 31.

A proclamation, urging the public to keep calm, have confidence in the Government, who are doing their best for the country, and to disbelieve various false reports in circulation, was issued by the Iranian Government late last night.

The proclamation said that every patriotic Iranian should stop the circulation of such rumours, which were liable to cause trouble, and added that there was no truth whatever in the rumour that the Shah and Royal Family had left Teheran.—Reuter.

Berlin Worried By Konoye, Roosevelt Note

Berne, Aug. 30.

The message sent by Prince Konoye, Japanese Premier, to President Roosevelt, was received with mixed feelings in German political quarters, the Berlin correspondent of the "Journal de Genève" reported from the German capital today.

These quarters are wondering whether the German Government had been informed of the text of the message before it was sent to the President of the United States.

According to a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, the correspondent added, the end of the Japanese-American parleys must be awaited before forming a definite opinion of the situation in the Far East, which is considered in Berlin as still tense.

The belief prevails in the German capital that Japan will stand firm. As for the United States, political quarters in Berlin doubt whether it will risk a war with Japan as President Roosevelt is leaning more and more towards Great Britain.

It is therefore believed that a compromise settlement will be sought, and this would enable the Tripartite Pact to give further proof of its solidarity.—Havas Telemondial.

★U.S. Japan Talks Exploratory

(Continued from page 1)

The "Chugai" claimed that those who believe that Prince Konoye's message has meant that Japan has switched her policy have made an "extreme mistake." The paper warned that the nation "should not be influenced by such speculations" which are likely to be made by third Powers, but should "keep its eyes on the great goal."

The paper stressed that Prince Konoye's message and the negotiations centring on the message follow Japan's fundamental policy.'

Meanwhile, the "Yomiuri" editorially declared that Japan's Pacific policy was based on the motto that Japan and the United States should not come to blows. The paper asserted that Prince Konoye's message was to remove misunderstanding between Japan and the United States.

The future of Japanese-American relations, the "Yomiuri" went on "rests solely on the United States government's intelligent consideration."

The "Hochi" stressed that Japan's policy remains "immutable."—Domei.

More Oil Restrictions?

Washington, Aug. 30.

Further tightening of restrictions on the shipments of oil to Japan is being studied by the export control authorities, well-informed quarters declared here today.

It was pointed out, however, that pending the outcome of the projected Nomura-Roosevelt talks, a final decision will not be made on the export and administrative measures now under consideration by the United States government.

Well-informed sources explained that the proposed tightening of oil export restrictions did not represent a new regulation, but revolved around an interpretation.—Domei.

Serb Guerillas Damage Sarajevo-Brod Railway

London, Aug. 31.

Serbian guerillas have damaged the Sarajevo-Brod railway and pillaged the countryside near Doboj, in Bosnia, according to an official Croat communique from Zagreb last night.

"Croat troops who were sent to the spot dispersed the bands and re-established traffic on the line," the communique adds.—Reuter.

★Nazi Crossing of Dnieper Thwarted

(Continued from page 1)

ricades and tank traps in many streets, under the direction of military engineers, and building artillery and machine-gun emplacements in the suburbs, while factories and workshops are engaged in repairing tanks and cars and adapting material captured from the enemy.

The days are passing and Herr Hitler's third offensive has failed to secure anything more than now useless factories round Dniepropetrovsk.

Locked in Desperate Fight

In London, a Reuter's military commentator analyzing the situation says the absence of claims or indeed any reference to specific places in either the latest Russian or German communiques evidently does not indicate a lull in operations. On the contrary it denotes reluctance to enlarge upon a delicate position while both sides are locked in desperate operations which for the moment are indecisive.

There is still no definite news of the progress of events in the Gomel region, where General Konev has been throwing in forces for a fortnight to check a thrust towards Moscow, but the latest reports suggest that the Germans are not advancing rapidly if at all.

Trying to Cut Off Kiev

It seems that the German operations are intended to cut off Kiev. If they succeed n reaching Kharkov it will seriously interfere with Russian communications with their forces on the east of the Dnieper River. Even if the German claims to have captured Tallinn and Baltiscki are true it will not materially affect Leningrad and Kronstadt nor the movements of Soviet warships in the Gulf of Finland, which is some 30 miles wide, the commentator adds.

It will, however, make it more difficult to maintain the Russian base at Hangoe as the enemy will be on the flank of the Russian fleet. Facilities at the two ports for carrying out repairs to ships are likely to be relatively small because they were only taken over when Russia occupied Estonia. They might, however, serve as an advance base for E-boats or light forces.

Russian Counter-Stroke

Meanwhile, an interesting Soviet counter-stroke is reported south of Novgorod which, if successful, would drive a wedge between German troops in Latvia and Estonia and not only harry the drive towards Leningrad but seriously menace considerable German forces, the commentator concludes.—Reuter.

German Claims

Berlin, Aug. 31.

The German-Finnish grip on the outer defences of Leningrad tightened further last night with the fall of Viipuri and the alleged decimation of the Soviet evacuation fleet in the Gulf of Finland.

Competent German quarters claimed that now it was merely a matter of time before reduction of the last Soviet bases of Dagoe, Oesel, Hangoe and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland and launching of the final assault against Leningrad itself.

German sources asserted that the fate of the Soviet Baltic Fleet would then be sealed.

Competent German quarters claimed that on the basis of reports already published the Red Army, during the tenth week of the conflict, had lost at least 360,000 prisoners, 298 tanks and 73 guns.

In addition, said German quarters, including yesterday's High Command announcements, 72 transports and 15 Soviet war ships have been sunk and 439 Soviet planes shot down in air battles or destroyed on the ground.

From the latter figure German quarters stated that 117 Soviet planes were destroyed on Friday.

Nazis Said Mopping-up

German troops yesterday occupied of islands off Tallinn and began mopping-up areas around Tallinn, said D.N.B.

Mopping-up of the peninsula north of Tallinn was concluded on Friday, said D.N.B.

In the central sector of the eastern front on Friday the Germans continued mopping-up operations and annihilated large numbers of scattered Russian groups which were in hiding, said the news agency.

D.N.B. said that among one group of 600 prisoners was the Russian commander of the Fourth armoured division, which had been practically destroyed in recent fighting.—United Press.

John Carradine's Varied Career

When John Carradine isn't leering villainously for the movies he spends considerable time giving a beautiful young lady a shower bath, Mrs. Carradine remains unperturbed, writes Mary Barnsley to the Special News Syndicate. The young lady, who probably has the most perfect figure in Hollywood, is made of clay and stands on a platform in their studio living room swathed in five damp blankets. With dignity Carradine removed the blankets and sprayed water on her torso. "Have to keep her moist," he explained. "She isn't finished yet." In his spare time, John works in clay.

Carradine, 36, can appear dignified even when he crouches in an easy chair, his extremely long legs folded under him. Maybe this impression is due to the cadence of his deep, resonant voice. If you weren't following his conversation you might think he was reading Shakespeare.

He's played a lot of Shakespeare. But his favourite performance was "Richard III," at which the only audience was John Barrymore's butler. It's false. Carradine says, that DeMille "discovered" him when he walked down Hollywood boulevard spouting Shakespeare.

In "Sign of the Cross"

"I never recited Shakespeare on the street," he said. "I was working as an extra in 'Sign of the Cross' and quoted some of Rupert Brooke to a sweet young thing that I hoped to date that night. She did better than that. She called DeMille's attention to my voice, and I got a speaking part."

Before he became a fixture in DeMille's epics, Carradine's finances were chronically precarious. After a brief career in stock and tent shows he arrived in Hollywood in 1927, and paid for his hotel room by drawing portraits at $2.50.

"I got behind two days' rent," he said, "and was thrown out. Then I washed dishes until my fingernails almost dropped off."

When he finally hit the jack-pot, he celebrated buying a foreign car a block long and a lot of new clothes, some in noisy checks. The novelty wore off. Now he drives a small car and says he likes to wear old clothes. Affluence also enabled Carradine to marry, which he accomplished without the usual shilly-shallying.

"I met my wife at a party," he said. "She was beautiful, healthy, wholesome, could cook, and had a small son. Within 45 minutes I told her she was going to marry me. She said I was crazy."

Two weeks later they were married. Carradine has adopted his wife's son, and now has another boy, four.

Japanese Stage Mass Raids On Szechuen Province

Chungking, Aug. 31.

AFTER heavily bombing Chungking for two days in succession, it appears that the Japanese are resuming their aerial offensive against China's wartime capital. These attacks reached their greatest intensity early this month, when the Japanese subjected the city to an almost continuous 100 hour bombing, which was only interrupted in the middle of the month as a result of bad weather.

After using over 200 aircraft yesterday in widespread raids over Szechuen, the Japanese again sent several waves of raiders over this province today, keeping Chungking's population within dug-outs for six hours.

Though one wave of raiders bombed the western suburbs, several other waves passed Chungking and proceeded in the direction of Chengtu, the capital of Szechuen.

The compound in which the Reuter office is located received a concentrated attack today, since no less than five bombs landed within a radius of ten yards of the building which, though badly damaged, remains standing.

Ten Flights of Japanese

It is officially announced that over 200 Japanese aircraft participated in yesterday's raids over Szechuen in ten flights. The first flight of 17 planes bombed Yunyang, in eastern Szechuen, while the second flight of 14 machines bombed Tahsien in north-eastern Szechuen. The third, to seventh flights of 27 aircraft each bombed Chungking. The 8th and 9th flights of planes bombed Wanhsien, whilst the last flight bombed Chungking in the afternoon.

It is confirmed that many persons were killed and wounded during yesterday's bombings of the hills on the south bank of the Yangtze River opposite Chungking. Exact figures, however, have not yet been released. Although foreign properties were damaged, it is learned that there were no foreign casualties.

One bomb crashed through the roof of the residence of Mr. Arnold Vaught, a Canadian. Twenty bombs landed in the compound of the middle school belonging to a foreign mission, demolishing the principal's residence, dining room and class room, and badly damaging the dormitories. The cottage of the Defag Co. (a German firm) was partly demolished, while the Chinese Red Cross Hospital was badly damaged.—Reuter.

Navy Activities Reviewed

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, Aug. 30.

Smashing aerial attacks carried out since last Sunday on the important Chungking bases of Hengyang, Changsha, Lengshuitan and Chuchow, in Hunan province, as well as Lingchwan, in north-eastern Kwangsi province, were featured in a naval communiqué issued by the headquarters of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet, on naval activities during the past week.

At Changsha, the communiqué revealed, Japanese naval bombers succeeded in scoring direct hits on the headquarters building of the Chungking Ninth War Zone.

Last Monday, the communiqué disclosed, Lanchow, capital of Kansu province, was severely bombed, while on Friday Sienyang in Shensi was raided, and today Chungking was bombed with deadly effect.

The communiqué also briefly mentioned the work of the Japanese flotilla patrolling the Yangtze and its work in clearing the areas below Yochow of Chungking guerillas.—Domei.

Sikang City Attacked

At A Japanese Naval Air Base In Central China, Aug. 31.

Large formations of Japanese naval bombers and fighters carried out their first bombing of Sichang, Sikang province, which recently was rumoured as a possible site for Chiang Kai-shek's capital after possible removal of the administration from Chungking.

According to the communiqué, the raiders appeared over Sichang at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon and began a severe attack. It was reported that large fires were started in seven or eight points in the city.

Sichang possesses a population of 10,000 and formerly was an important road junction in the communication system from Szechuen, Yunnan and Tibet.

The communiqué further revealed that 14 formations of bombers, accompanied by five units of fighters participated in the attack on Chengtu, severely bombing and strafing the local military headquarters, hangars and other facilities attached to the five airports of the city, as well as ammunition and fuel dumps and material stores.—Domei.

Capture of Abadan By Indian Troops Described

By Reuter's Special Correspondent

Abadan, Aug. 31.

Forty Iranians were killed and many wounded and captured during the engagement at Abadan, while Indian casualties were very slight.

An Indian Army colonel, describing the fight said: "My Kumaonis fought very bravely. The country is very similar to home country, to which they are accustomed. One of my Indian officers jumped into a trench single-handed and with a tommygun killed five of the enemy before he himself was shot dead.

"Indian forces were subjected to intermittent gunfire from high angle anti-tank guns placed on the rooftops of civilian quarters. These isolated Perisian snipers, "the colonel added," showed great gallantry in fighting to the last.

"Taking Abadan in such a short time was certainly a magnificent feat on the part of Indian forces, which were mainly engaged in the operation."

Oil Production Unaffected

Irans refining production, normally a million gallons of oil daily, was practically unaffected by the entry of British and Russian troops. Oil continues to flow from the vital fields northwards, and no plant at Abadan whatsoever was damaged by the British attack, apart from one oil tank splintered by a richochetting navy shell.

The task of the Indian forces of entry was made even more difficult by the orders that navy guns and mortars could not be used, on account of the possibility of damage to the vital plant. Seeing, as I saw, the waterfront on which Indian infantry landed by sea from naval vessels using only small arms, it seemed that such a landing would be an impossible feat.

Persian Snipers

The waterfront was ringed completely with very high iron fencing running lengthwise. As an Indian colonel described: "We found two iron gateways, pushed up two railway trucks, slashed the gates down and entered. The enemy, mostly stout-hearted fellows manned Bren guns and rifles from rooftops, sniping down and a fierce battle ensued. By 6 p.m. all those snipers still resisting had been shot down and killed."

The tragedy of the entry was that three British members of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company were killed. They included L. H. Weedon, a Cambridgeshire man who was the Oil Company's crack airpilot and was killed by a stray bullet while looking out of a bungalow.—Reuter.

Recently in a series of plays for the British War Relief in Los Angeles, Heather Angel insisted upon playing a very small part in "Still Life." But, although it was a very small part, it was a tough cockney waitress and a complete departure from the usual Heather Angel roles. In fact, it was such a complete departure that producer Alexander Korda, who attended the plays with his wife, failed entirely to recognize her as Heather Angel, but commented on the excellence of her performance.

Gomel Penetrated By Russians

New York, Aug. 31.

The British radio yesterday said that Marshal Semion Timoshenko's forces had penetrated the suburbs of Gomel in a terrific Russian counter-offensive on the central front. —United Press.

French Legionaires Swear Loyalty

Vichy, Aug. 31.

Twenty thousand French legionaires from all parts of unoccupied France are today taking an oath of loyalty to Marshal Petain after an open air mass celebrated in Vichy Stadium.

Vichy is beflagged in honour of the first anniversary celebrations of the French Legion—a body of French ex-servicemen founded by Petain after the collapse of France.

The French legion has 1,600,000 members and veterans of two wars, says the Vichy news agency.

The first ceremony in the celebrations was the lighting of torches from a flame at the tomb of France's unknown soldier at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. Runners carried the torches to all cities of France, and by plane to French North Africa. Bonfires were lighted on hilltops near Vichy last night. At dusk, all church bells in the country were rung to summon Frenchmen to meditation in memory of those who, in this and the last war, fell on the battlefield. The slogan of the Legion today is: "France will rise again."—Reuter.

Rome Says Sloop Called At Japan for Supplies

Rome, Aug. 31.

The story of the 10,000-mile voyage of the 1,200-ton Italian sloop Eritrea, which arrived in Shanghai a few days ago, is told in the Italian official news agency message.

The Eritrea left Massawa in company with other vessels when the unit was ordered to proceed to the Pacific in face of "overwhelming enemy forces." She forced the passage of the Straits of Babel Mandeb and, in spite of navigational difficulties and a determined hunt on the part of enemy warships, arrived at Shanghai and anchored in the Whangpoo river, having called in at Kobe en route to take on provisions.—Reuter.

Nazi Paid High Price for Gomel

London, Aug. 31.

"More than 80,000 dead and wounded, about 200 tanks, several hundred guns, thousands of motor vehicles and about 100 planes—that was the price which the Fascist army had to pay for Gomel," said Moscow Radio, last night.—Reuter.

Star Tells Story Of Heartaches

Looking at green-eyed, redhaired Greer Garson, so gay and happy, you feel that her life must always have been pleasant and easy. But Greer herself will tell you that the hardships she endured, the heartaches and the discouragements before she won fame were, at times, almost more than she could bear.

I am very fond of Greer and her mother, who talks with just the slightest and most enchanting Irish accent, and I asked Greer something about her career for now, with "Blossoms in the Dust" such a huge success and Greer so much in the limelight, it should be of interest, writes Louella O. Parsons to the "Oregonian."

"Would you believe it," she said, twirling a huge sun hat which shaded into the red of her hair, "the first months in California were the unhappiest days of my life."

"You see, I had great success on the London stage and it was hard after I was brought here by MGM to sit for nearly a year without a picture. I felt I had been forgotten by the studio. I developed a case of nerves that affected my spine and I walked like an old lady, so I became a veritable recluse, going out only at night for a walk.

"Then the studio sent for me and said that at last they had the right role—'Goodbye, Mr. Chips' — which should be made in London with Robert Donat. England, I thought, my beloved England. But mother didn't feel that way. She said 'your place is here in California. You have always listened to fate so you go to England and I'll stay here.'

"I was not so sure," laughed Greer, "that the studio felt they had a bargain in me, although Mr. Mayer and the rest of the executives had seen me on the London stage. But they sent back strips of film of me in 'Goodbye, Mr. Chips' and from then on they were very enthusiastic.

"I had usually played less restrained roles," Greer said, "although my very first role was as the Jewish school teacher in 'Street Scene.' I joined the Birmingham repertoire players and wore a black wig. My disguise must have been effective because one of the directors of the theatre said 'that Jewish girl is too much of a type to ever be a success'."

"You never played an American girl until Edna Gladney," her mother interrupted.

"Yes that's right," Greer answered. "Blossoms in the Dust" gave me my first chance to play an American girl and I practiced for hours so my accent would be convincing."

Greer was born in the north of Ireland and is Scotch-Irish, but she spent most of her life in England. Her first name is really MacGregor, and Greer is a contraction. Garson was her mother's maiden name.

Her father died when Greer was four months old and she and her mother had a struggle trying to live on the small amount of money left her. She was a highly successful advertising executive in London when she gave it all up to become an actress.

"My friends thought I was mad. I was earning £10 a week and doing very well but all my life I had wanted to be an actress and when they offered me £4 I took it," she said.

Of her marriage she talks little. She was married in June, but she said, "you know, I cannot say it was one of those hasty elopements for I had known the boy I married all my life, and we went to the university together."

Duke of Kent Continues Tour

Montreal, Aug. 31.

The Duke of Kent is continuing his tour, and departed from here by air, en route for Quebec. He landed from a plane at Cape de la Madeleine and continued the journey by train.

From Quebec, he is expected to go to Murray Bay, 80 miles down the St. Lawrence from Quebec as the week-end guest of Mr. P. F. Casgrain, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons.—Reuter.

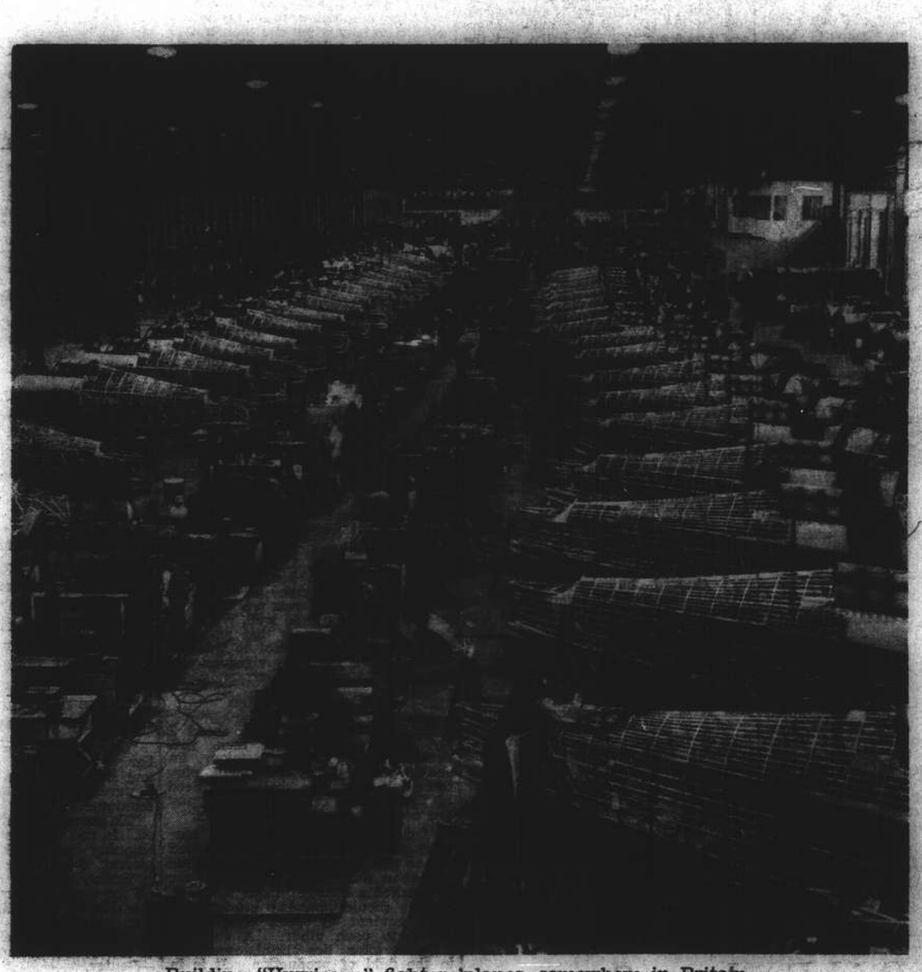
Adm. Suetsugu Said Leaving Politics

Tokyo, Aug. 31.

Vernacular papers reported today that Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu is considering retirement from the presidency of the Central Co-operative Council of the National Service Association, in order to free his hands from official posts in the political field.

On Saturday, Admiral Suetsugu relinquished his connections with the "East Asia Reconstruction League" when the League, in which the Admiral was one of the moving spirits, formally resolved to disband. It was recalled that the League recently refused to join the East Asia Development League when the latter organized with the object of serving as a propelling force behind Asiatic construction efforts previously directed by scattered groups.—Domei.

It's the least you can do —



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WOMAN'S PAGE

A LONDON LETTER

By Olive Dun

It is a great thing in these days to go away for a holiday. In ordinary times it is of course a pleasure—or used to be—but commonplace. "Been away for a holiday?" your friends ask in an uninterested tone, and without waiting for a reply begin to tell you what they have been doing. Now a holiday is an adventure. You have to find somewhere which will be worth going to and where you will get accommodation not swamped with evacuees from each end of the social ladder. If you are going by train you have to plan out one that will not be suffocated with passengers. And if by car, you must save petrol for weeks in advance, your destination being strictly regulated by coupon books. Strangest of all, when you return, your friends will be quite excited, though that of course has nothing to do with you but merely with their own hopes of a holiday.

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Precious Holiday

I have just been away for a week for the first time since the war began. I had better perhaps not say where, but it was in charming placid country, watered by a softly flowing river full of large, wary fish, and thickly dotted with old churches set in equally old villages. The inn was comfortable, the food plentiful. Rationing was discernible in the limited quantity of what is disgustingly called "butcher's" meat. But with ducks and chickens and unlimited butter, vegetables and fruit we wanted for nothing. Mooning about the country one felt how perfectly the English genius is revealed in our villages. We are bad at making towns. Oxford and Bath (and they are spoiling the former as fast as they can) being exceptions which prove the rule. We put up fine buildings in frightful surroundings and spoil the surroundings of the fine buildings left by our ancestors. But our villages are perfect both in mass and detail, in the charming design of the old houses and the careless irregularity which somehow achieves perfect harmony of their disposition. "Land ripe for development" is a sinister phrase but I am not sure that "road rectification" is not as bad. It has ruined many a beautiful village in the ugly cause of speed. However, my holiday corner has so far escaped both development and rectification. Long may it be spared.

Lesson in Signalling

Girl students of a Russian secondary school digesting instructions which, with practice, will make them expert military signallers.

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"Depression Villa"

Coming home I learn officially that one of the days of my absence had been the sunniest day for a century, with nearly sixteen hours of unbroken sunshine in London. Nowadays we are told about the weather weeks after the event, in case we had not noticed it. One can understand why weather forecasts are withheld: in aerial warfare particularly you want to know yourself and to keep from the enemy what the weather is likely to be in the next 24 hours, and the R.A.F. have a large meteorological office popularly known as "Depression Villa" on whose science all the R.A.F. adventures depend. But I do not see why the weather one has had must be bottled up from publication. There is no harm in saying now that we have had several weeks of cloudless skies and tremendous heat. Day by day one watched the garden withering. Then came some terrific thunderstorms and the situation was saved.

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Positively Scandalous!

All except the strawberries. Judging by our own and by friends' gardens I don't think the crop was good anywhere. But we cannot tell because the Food Ministry fixed the price at 1s. 2d a pound and, as invariably happens when prices are controlled, strawberries became as the dodo. This is no exaggeration but the simple truth. In point of fact 1s. 2d would be low at any time for good strawberries. In war, with extra cost for labour, transport and everything else, it is ridiculous. But the really ridiculous thing is to fix prices after they have risen. They should be fixed a year ahead. Then the grower would know how he stood. Yet, if they are not fixed the profiteering is rank. Cherries in shops are selling now at anything from 3s. to 4s. the pound, with small acid-looking things at 2s. 6d. In normal times the best cherries would cost 1s. 6d with very good ones at 1s. As cherry trees have a happy knack of doing most of their work themselves, without much labour on the grower's part, this is scandalous. The papers say that raspberries are being offered at 5s. a pound. That seems to me even more scandalous, knowing as I do from experience how easy raspberries are to grow, and how prolific, with ordinary care, they are.

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Flag of Free Hearts

A ceremony took place this week when, a year after the formation of the first squadron of the R.A.F. manned entirely by Polish airmen, they were presented with their battle colours, behind which lies a romantic story. The flag itself is a beautiful production, embroidered with the devices of the Polish Air Force and bearing a likeness of the greatly revered Madonna of Ostrobrama on the red and white background of Poland. It was made in fearful secrecy by the women of Poland, behind the Nazis' backs. Then came the problem of getting it to England. A young girl volunteered to risk her life by smuggling the flag past the Gestapo. She wrapped it round her body—this was early in 1940—and somehow managed to get across Germany. Then Belgium was overrun and she had to turn back. She was actually searched more than once, but somehow the flag was not found. Once more she tried, crossed Germany, got into Scandinavia and at last reached England. Then a code signal given by the B.B.C. told the women of Poland that their flag had reached its destination. I do not know whether that girl will receive some medal or decoration, but surely she deserves it.

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A Ship and a Woman

Another wonderful tale of heroism is brought out by the award of the Order of the British Empire to Victoria Alexandra Drummond, a god-daughter of Queen Alexandra and the first woman to be qualified as a ship's engineer. The ship in which she was second engineer was heavily attacked by aeroplanes. She went into the engine room, ordered out all the staff, and although rocked and almost stunned by the bombs falling about the ship, she took charge and managed to work up the speed from nine to 12½ knots. One of her fellow officers described afterwards how he had looked through the skylight and had seen Miss Drummond standing on the control platform with one arm stretched above her head holding down the spoke of the throttle control. "From the top of her forehead," he said, "down her face, completely closing one eye trickled a wide black streak of fuel oil." But so she held on and brought her ship safely through the bombing.

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"Spread Like Measles"

We are looking forward to tomorrow with immense curiosity. There is a mysterious Colonel Britton—or so he calls himself for no one knows who he is—who broadcasts to the oppressed millions on the Continent to rouse them against the Hun. He had asked them first to watch for July 14 for some very special happening—then he told them to watch instead on July 20. And that is the cause of our curiosity. It is somehow connected with the "V" movement, which has spread all over the Continent like measles—"V" for the approaching victory over the Germans, three dots and a dash, the first bars of Beethoven's 5th Symphony. It has driven Goebbels quite wild. He has tried to turn it to his own account and only made himself look ridiculous.

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Reading to Hitler

Colonel Britton tells us particularly to look up Verse V Chapter V of the Book of Daniel and read to the end of the chapter. An odd coincidence. It tells of the hand-writing on the wall at Belshazzar's feast and Daniel's interpretation, one of the most graphic and dramatic stories in literature. How clearly one sees Daniel, well over 70 now, with his immense dignity. He loved and respected Nebuchadnezzar, but for the son he had nothing but scorn. "Let thy gifts be to thyself and give thy rewards to another; yet I will read the writing unto the king and make known to him the interpretation." So will others read to Hitler the writing of the V; and who more appropriate to do so than another Jew?

Dream of Icicles

Towards the end of a Shanghai summer it is difficult to realize that we shall ever feel cold again. But we shall. There is that icy blast from Siberia that we always have to reckon with and whose force we must prepare to meet. Therefore the wise woman will think of furs. In Suite 127-9, on the first floor of the Palace Hotel, Mr. U. J. Soskin has assembled much that will keep the Shanghai woman beautiful as well as warm on the iciest day. In his cool showrooms the sleek soft furs seem quite at home and the trying of them on is a pleasure and not a burden. Born in a world that never saw a moth, suggestive of snowstorms and sledges and a bunch of Russian violets, they are indeed a tonic in a sticky town.

Ravages of the Huns

London's heritage of beauty has been sadly depleted, lost, damaged, defiled by an enemy who has exulted in its destruction as if it were not a loss that the whole world will feel. Now we know that the Temple that generations of Londoners have loved and that millions across the seas have known in books and have come to visit is despoiled and broken and can never be the same.

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Its famous round church is roofless and damaged. A Patriarch of Jerusalem, when the Crusaders were holding the Holy City, came through many perils to lay the foundation-stone of the Norman Church which was designed in the form that was thought to be the shape of the original Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

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Black Mass

The Templars were disbanded in 1312, accused of evil practices culminating in a Black Mass held in the church. Learned men have proved their innocence, but never was a blacker Mass than the German bombers celebrated when their flames licked the walls of the church and their unholy incense rose black from its carved treasures.

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The Purbeck marble columns still stand graceful and gleaming in the ruins. The Early English spire of the church is burnt and partly roofless and its walls ashen through fire. The famous black marble effigies of the Crusaders that lay on the floor, although protected by baulks of timber and sand, have been shattered by the fall of the roof.

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The Master's House

The Master's House, a delectable little brick building by Wren that stood in its raised garden next to the church looking like a tiny country house in front of which the hunt might meet, is now a shambles of brick heaped over the pleasant garden, which still shows a tulip or two to hint the old times when Canon Ainger entertained his friends in his garden.

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Lamb Building—its name is older than Charles Lamb's in connection with the Temple—is burned out and half of it fallen. Here Thackeray placed Pendennis's chambers, and across the way in Lamb Court still hangs the iron bracket of the lamp under which Fanny Bolton watched his window. It is in the corner of Wren's cloisters that lead to Pump Court. The cloisters are now a black shell, and Pump Court—until the bombers came a complete Wren precinct, with dog-leg staircases, panelled rooms, and little carvings—has a gaping corner, and most of it is only walls.

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Shaken and Burned

Brick Court, across Middle Temple Lane, has a seemly seventeenth-century house in which Goldsmith and later Thackeray had lived and worked in the same chamber and Gladstone had rooms below. One doorway stands. Lamb's "place of kindly engendure" in Crown Office Row still stands, but so shaken and burned that it is doubtful if it can be preserved.

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The Tudor carved hall of the Middle Temple, wherein "Twelfth Night" was produced before Queen Elizabeth, and Shakespeare is conjectured to have been there, has lost its east end, with its great carved screen and minstrels' gallery and much of its ancient furniture.

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The Inner Temple Library is destroyed and its hall badly burned. Its great winged horse weather-vane fell but is unbroken. Its clock used to shock the pigeons in King's Bench Walk as it struck the hour. They always rose with wings flapping and circled round before they settled down to await the next hourly shock. What happened to them that night when the bombs came down and the clock in the tower and so many queer things fell in flames?

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The Postern Gate

There is a gap at the north end of King's Bench Walk, and two top sets of chambers at the corners where you turned to go out by the Tudor Street gate—the "Postern Gate" as I have heard an old gatekeeper call it—have been burned out. The chambers over the gate were a particularly pleasant set. Wren, or more likely his draughtsmen, had given some thought to the chief room, which had three tall windows with window rests looking out on the trees of the Walk, a projecting chimney-piece with a door at each side on that wall, panelled walls with jolly rather than delicate cornices.

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The Duchess's Coach

Like most of the upper-floor sets in the Temple used for residential chambers, it had seen much good company. The lawyer of Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, lived here, and there was a Temple legend of that temperamental lady, in contrition for some wrong she had done him, sending her great coach and retinue to wait outside his door all night with torches and lamps burning. One bright day, sitting at his window, the last tenant of those rooms noticed tiny pricks on the lead topping of the brick course below forming the date "1746." He thought that someone sitting here like himself at this window one bright morning long ago in the year of Culloden had pricked out the year with his rapier-point on the lead to while away the time awaiting his lawyer.

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Dear Familiar Places

In many ways the Temple seemed as close as an echo to the past. The tenant used to think of generations of tenants after him going up those old wooden stairs to those pleasant chambers and tried to glimpse such ghosts of the future.

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Not only the Temple's glories of church and hall have been ruined in the Germans' fury, but such curious, distinctive, and irreplaceable caskets of traditional English life, dusty, perhaps, and lacking in some things; but who that has lived there can forget those sweet and mellow purlieus of the town? Now, to some of us, all are gone—the dear familiar places.

Revolution in Rural Education

Pictured above is one of a series of community centres serving as schools and meeting places provided by the Cambridgeshire educational authorities by substituting the small social unit of a village by the larger one of a rural district, the combination of half a dozen villages. Pictured above is a general view of the Village College at Impington which has been turned into a centre.

Nanga Parbat the Mountain of Death; Idylls of Kashmir

On India's northern frontier, stretching from the plains of Rawalpindi across the eternal snowcaps of the Himalayas to the edge of Chinese Tibet, lies the State of Kashmir, famous in song and story, in tales of love and war, of sport and shikar, and in a thousand heroic epics of snow and ice, writes Captain John Morris, Indian Army retired, in the "Sydney Morning Herald."

Ruled by a Prince almost as despotic as the ancient kings who is but lightly guided by the suave hand of a British diplomat there are few lands indeed which today can offer the great peace of the lovely Vale of Kashmir, nestling under the silent snows of the peaks.

Not Always Peaceful

Nature's ramparts of granite have not always kept Kashmir inviolate, and invading hordes from the north and the west and the south have swept through the fertile valleys of the Indus and Jhelum, and left a blackened trail of ruin as bleak as the trail of the modern Hun. But the war clouds of Europe are still a far cry across the Pamirs and the brown hills of Afghanistan, and modern transport would find insurmountable barriers today. It is well so.

Big Game Paradise

Men come up from the grim routine of the North-west Frontier, from the ceaseless watch on the passes, to breathe peace for a few short weeks. Their time is spent largely in clambering rock faces and avalanche slopes after Markhor and Ibex, and the exclusive and elusive Ovis Ammon Hodgsoni. For Kashmir State is blessed by a galaxy of big game that for elusiveness is unequalled anywhere. The challenge of the Markhor from his 15,000-foot mountain eerie, "Come up and get me," is only surpassed by the even more insistent gage of the sacred Ammon from 18,000 feet. These are not to be shot from a padded seat in a Howdah or an easy chair in a shooting box. Only a high degree of personal exertion (as the I.T. Commissioner terms it) and steady nerves will bring back the spiralling trophy of the Markhor or General Kinloch's blue riband of shikar, the magnificently massive horns of the Ammon.

Venice of India

Sirnagar, the State capital, is a city of houseboats. Every waterway in this eastern Venice has its string—from palatial floating mansions to the primitive native craft. Venice-like, too, are the gondolas, restful seatless conveyances in which the passenger reclines on cushions securely curtained from the curious, and is swept along by the chanting gondolier.

In the flickering hours of the morning, after the scarlet and gold military band of the Raja of Kashmir has played "The King" at the club dance, a procession departs in the starlight by meandering waterways for the Gardens of Shalimar—once the palace grounds of the Mogul Emperor, Shah Jehan. All the unrecorded romance of a thousand years of history pulses in the rising and falling cadences of the Kashmiri boatmen to the rippling rhythm of their paddles.

Miles of Orchards

The advent of May and June transforms the foothills of the Himalayas—mile upon mile of orchards of cherry, peach, plum, pear, and apple trees—into snowy loveliness to rival the colder purity of the snows. To wake before dawn on a roof-deck of a houseboat in the Dal Lake and to watch the blazing stars die in the coming of day; to feel the dawnwind stirring, bringing its exotic burden from the orchards and rose gardens of Gul-Marg (Meadow of Roses); to watch the great shell-pink Loti, massed in the lake in countless thousands as far as the eye can reach, slowly opening to the Sun, like the blush of a maid caught unadorned; these are the hours which creep into the chamber of our darker days.

Mountain Explorers

No story of Kashmir, however short, can be complete without mention of the men and women who have clambered adventurously over the ice and neve and bare rock faces of Himalayan pinnacles, not merely to add another peak to a string of craggy "scalps," but to add to the data of atmospheric influences; of the movement of creeping glaciers a million years young; of mountains gaining height year by year in spite of the demolishing wind and snow and ice. Their names are legion, the Austens, the Workmans, my own friends, Dr. and Mrs. Jenny Visser, of the Royal Netherlands Legation of Stockholm, who starved for four months on mouldy flour and Tibetan barley meal (looks and tastes like gravel) on the Karakorams. I well remember the gourmetic gleam in the doctor's delft-blue eyes when I offered him a seven pound bag of sound flour for a despised jar of Cross and Blackwell Seville marmalade!

Nanga Parbat

When one talks of Kashmiri pinnacles one never forgets Nanga Parbat. He rises out of a fair green valley to trample on the clouds. He is a mere 26,660 feet high—something to be "high-hat" about. He has never been scaled, but he has taken heavy toll of his would-be conquerors and most of his victims have been German Alpinists and their Ghurka porters! On three occasions he has wreaked his wrath upon them, until now I believe that no fewer than thirteen Germans have been killed on Nanga Parbat. In 1937 a party of seven Alpinists and scientists and two Ghurkas were overwhelmed at midnight by an avalanche.

It was a tradition before this war that no Britisher would attempt to climb Nanga Parbat until the German alpine clubs had given him best. Somehow, in spite of Hitler and Hitlerism, I hope the tradition will prevail to give them one more chance to tackle him.

Yes! I call N.P. "him"—"he" marched on my left hand for several weeks, a steadfast friend.

U.S. Oil Shipments to Soviets Watched

Lahore, Aug. 31.

Under the caption "The Crucial Test", the "Civil and Military Gazette," dealing with the present shipment of United States oil to Russia, now en route to Vladivostock, says the world is watching its progress with the most intense interest.

It is regarded as a *ballon d'essai* which will put to a crucial test the intentions of Japan—whether it is to be war or peace in the Pacific, the "Gazette" says.

After declaring that there is not the slightest doubt that the United States will regard with the utmost disfavour any attempt on the part of Japan to interfere with trade between the United States and Russia, and that she will preserve her rights by force if necessary and in conjunction with Russia herself; the paper points out that Britain could not escape involvement if Japan was determined to provoke hostilities.

When the tanker fleet reaches Vladivostock, the paper says, the world will heave a sigh of relief.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Pilot and a Young Parachutist

London.

The prospect of parachuting from 10,000 feet through fog worried an R.A.F. pupil pilot so little that, just before he jumped, he returned to his instructor to ask for the telephone number of his station. He jotted it down and then jumped—this time from 7,000 feet. His confidence was justified, for he landed unhurt.

The story is told by Pilot-officer E. X. Sinclair, of Melbourne, formerly of the staff of the Australian Associated Press, who was the instructor.

Flying in Fog

Recently Sinclair, instructing in night-flying, found himself in blinding fog, through which, for six hours, he was unable to find an opening. As the petrol gauges went lower and lower, Sinclair prayed for the "juice" to hold out till dawn.

After flying 1,000 miles, all the time fearing that any moment he might be over the sea and all the time unable to locate the landing grounds, which were signalling to him, he decided to bale out.

It was dawn, but Sinclair saw only a great sea of fog beneath. He had made a final attempt to land, but at 100 feet ascended again with five gallons left in the tanks.

Told Pupil to Bale Out

At 10,000 feet Sinclair told the pupil that he would have to bale out, and instructed him that when he landed he must telephone his whereabouts to his station.

The pupil prepared to jump, and then returned, saying "Excuse me, sir. What's the station's telephone number?" The pupil wrote down the number, returned paper and pencil to his pocket, and prepared to jump. When the starboard engine stopped, Sinclair gave the signal. The pupil gave the "thumbs up" sign, grinned, and dived out at 7,000 feet. Sinclair also jumped.

Pilot Gets a Fright

"I got a paralysing fright after pulling the rip-cord, when I found myself holding the rip-cord ring with nothing attached to it," Sinclair said. A split-second later I was jerked upright and swayed freely on the harness. It was wonderful coming down. I was ringed by broken cloud, reddened every now and again by lightning flashes.

Sinclair landed unhurt in a wheatfield. He followed the course of a creek bed and met a cowhand, who insisted on carrying the parachute.

Sinclair, who was many miles from his station, learned later that the pupil was also unhurt. He also learned that he had flown through what normally was a balloon barrage. For once, however, the balloons were down.

Elliot Roosevelt Arrives In Reykjavik

Reykjavik, Aug. 31.

Captain Elliot Roosevelt, second son of the President, arrived here on Friday afternoon. Captain Roosevelt, a member of the United States Army Air Corps, has been in London.—United Press.

Nazis Beat Baron Munchausen In Press Attacks on the U.S.

New York, Aug. 28.

THE tall tales of Baron Munchausen pale into insignificance beside the daily output of Goebbels' propaganda mill in Berlin. Strange indeed is the picture of America that the Goebbels-controlled Nazi press has moulded for German consumption. For example, Hitler's own newspaper, the "Voelkischer Beobachter," entertained its readers one day with a lurid picture of mice infesting the White House and, said the story, "scaring the decadent women of the American plutocracy by running across the floor in the midst of parties."

This and many other examples of the fertile imagination of Goebbels and his minions were culled from Nazi newspapers and periodicals, covering the period 1935 to 1939, by Prof. Francis Deak of Columbia Law School and a group of co-operators. A report on this unusual survey has just been released by Prof. Deak.

Nazi Idea of Americans

Did you by any chance know that the "Big Apple" will soon be taught in American universities? That American humour is "venomous hatred, satanic distortion"? That American—"Dollarland"—is a land where most religions are "humbugs" and our chief interest is "sex-appeal"? Well, those are some of the tunes dished out to the German people by conductor Goebbels and his Nazi press and radio symphony.

Long before World War II, German school children were told this was the typical America. Their parents read it every day in the papers and heard it on most broadcasts.

Attacks on Roosevelt

Much of the Nazi invective is turned against Roosevelt. The 120 million people of the United States are to be profoundly pitied that their destiny lies at present in the hands of the unimaginative and unbridled egocentric who is possessed by an almost crazy ambition," said the "Voelkischer Beobachter" on July 7, 1939.

When the president issued war warnings about two months before war actually broke out, the same paper observed that Roosevelt "continues his drivelling talk of war being imminent."

The "Deustche Allgemeine Zeitung" occupied itself similarly, in those intervals when it was not blasting English newspapers for failing to trust their Fuehrer with due reverence, and following Hitler's often-stated advice about not wasting time with small lies, the same paper on May 14, 1939, remarked that Roosevelt had instigated the murder of Huey Long and concealed the facts by "his reign of political terrorism."

An interesting revelation is that Germany is considerably exercised over the American ambitions for world conquest. According to the "Frankische Tageszeitung" of December 28, 1938, America had refrained from annexing Mexico in 1941, only because it saw the chance for richer plums in Europe, its first grasp for world domination. Now it is resuming its campaign to absorb South America, the same paper piously continues, and to frighten the South Americans into submission, it is raising the bogey of Germany! Germany which wants only to live at peace with its neighbours.

The Peaceful Germans?

This American imperialism is subtle business. The wily Yankees even send doctors and scientists to South America under the thin excuse of good neighbourliness. However when the "Voelkischer Beobachter" had occasion to report on July 26, 1939 that a bevy of German doctors were headed for a South American tour, it was expansion, explained the Schwarze Korps on May 4, is not "imperialistic". It is the "seeking of the German soul toward Eternity....carried out not for imperialistic reasons but out of the creative power of our people."

Campaign Against Christianity

In his systematic campaign to undermine religion and educate the Germans out of Christianity into Nazism, Herr Goebbels has not neglected the United States. American religion, the German people are told, is a branch of the entertainment industry.

American business is just as bad. According to the "Westfaelische Landeszeitung" of December 16, 1938, the War Department is notorious for its venality: "corruption, swindle and bribery" are practiced "everywhere in 'God's own country.'"

Adolf Hitler still gets mad whenever he thinks about what Joe Louis and Jesse Owens did to his Aryan supermen. The German detest Harlem, and about the worst insult of any is to blame swing music on the decadent capitalistic culture. One can only ask, said the "Voelkischer Beobachter," when the national anthem will be sung to swing, when the Big Apple will be taught at the universities.

Balderash Fed to the Germans

What attitude has the Nazi press deliberately instilled in its readers toward the United States? What has been the habitual picture of the United States presented in German papers? Let the Schwarze Korps sum it up (Jan. 12, 1939): "....the amusing hunt of the Indians by your ancestors, your sweet jokes, such as negro lynchings, the Christianity of your gold rush period, and the heroic shooting of buffalo from trains....the manly deeds of your gangsters and the misdeeds of your hypocritical preachers of various sects, not to forget your silly fan dancers, your miserable millionaires, your childish films that make us sick, your hocus pocus superstition. That out of your poverty you dare reproach us that we totalitarian states have no culture left, is shameless.

That is the way they were talking long before the war started. This is the type of stuff on which the German people were fed for years before the war.

All of these statements were made before the Nazis invaded Poland, and consequently before the German propaganda machine was turned loose to combat U. S. aid to England.—International News Service.

Metals to Be Reclaimed In Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 31.

Japanese will have to give up their iron gates and copper cooking pans under an ordinance for reclaiming of metals issued yesterday. This nation-wide campaign will begin on Monday.

The ordinance mentions 63 iron articles and 76 copper articles which are affected. They include iron gates, pans, vases and even medals.—Reuter

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."

Weihaiwei:

Conditions Satisfactory

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In view of the many confused reports about conditions in Weihaiwei and the treatment of visitors by the Japanese landing party, the following extract from a letter just received may be of interest. It should be noted that Mr. Burdett, H.B.M. Consul at Chefoo, is also at present responsible for Weihaiwei.

Mr. Shinkawa told us that someone at Weihaiwei had written to the British Consul at Chefoo stating that we were being treated in a crude manner and inhumanely by the Japanese Navy, and he was apparently questioned about it. It is untrue. One wonders who the fool might be. We have since written Mr. Brudett at Chefoo telling him of the courtesy shown us....and he is very pleased about it. He intends to call upon the Senior Naval Officer when he arrives here, probably in September, to thank him personally. In the letter it is suggested that the Japanese Navy be approached regarding the tie-up of money and explain to them how the Japanese are being treated with greater consideration in the United Kingdom, etc.

Mr. Shinkawa was very anxious about not making trouble for them (the visitors), hurrying their permits and wishing them bon voyage, etc.... Lately they have arrived back from the ordeal (which it certainly was at first) very happy and satisfied.

From the above it appears that, at first, considerable difficulties were met in obtaining "leaving permits," but that these have been entirely overcome. The same letter informs me that the money difficulty has been to some extent relieved by permission being given to the Bank to pay out F.R.B. Dollars 20,000 for the use of visitors.

E. S. WILKINSON.

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

A War is On:

Fewer Holidays Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—People in Shanghai are beginning to awaken to the fact that there is a war on in this world of ours. The increasing cost of living, the lack of this or that, the hints that possibly later on we might not be able to get some of the everyday's luxuries which we have been accustomed to, causes astonishment to some people who have not, perhaps, between rubbers of bridge, so far actually realized what war means. They have mainly connected war with the absurdly high cost of gin and whisky, and have also made it responsible for the increased cost of cocktails, black caviar (if available at all), high prices of gasoline, clothing and so forth, and they have connected these things with the pious hope that "those Russians will show the Nazis and when they have shown prices of all these daily comforts will come down to a reasonable level and everything will be so nice again." These opinions are generally held by people sitting in comfortable chairs on club verandahs with an ice-drink at their elbow and cigars and cigarettes within reach.

Amongst other luxuries which I think we should get rid of these days are Bank Holidays. There are altogether too many holidays in this town. In these hectic times of ours when things move so rapidly and every hour counts, because one never knows what the next hour might bring, a holiday is a positive nuisance. It holds up for one thing what business there is still possible, because the merchant is afraid to do anything when a holiday is pending, knowing from bitter experience that he had been landed good and hard, when the holiday was over.

We have just had another Bank Holiday, and with everything in the state of flux and uncertainty as it is at present, the disconnection of the banks from the flow of occurrences, especially where business is concerned, was very undesirable, as it heightened the feeling of insecurity and uncertainty. I seriously think that we could well do without these extra-holidays in these times. Those who on the battlefields of the world are fighting so that the world may once again be a fit place to live in, get no holiday and no Sunday, to say the least.

VICTORY.

Shanghai, Aug. 29.

School Fees:

A Reader's Protest

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have just received debit note from the Western District Public School, for September, amounting to $120 for my child. It is high time parents should get together and oppose these outrageous charges, made for the schooling of their children. Especially when one considers the very mediocre education given by these schools.

PARENT.

Shanghai, Aug. 29.

Auchinleck:

Do Boswell's Still Own It?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In the North China Daily News for the 29th inst., page 9, column 1, it is stated that:—

"Guidence as to the pronunciation of General Auchinleck's name is given in a letter to the "Sydney Morning Herald" of July 14, as follows:—"If General Auchinleck derives his name from Boswell's Auchinleck, in Ayrshire, Scotland, it is quite correct to call it "Affleck."

May I be permitted in this connection to mention that in James Boswell's: "The Life of Samuel Johnson" it is said that:— "In the year 1504, the barony or manour of Auchinleck, (pronounced Affleck), in Ayrshire, which belonged to a family of the same name with the lands, having fallen to the Crown by forfeiture, James the Fourth, King of Scotland, granted it to Thomas Boswell, a branch of an ancient family in the County of Fife, assigning, as the cause of the grant, *pro bono et fideli servitio nobis praestito.*

James Boswell mentions at the same place in "The Life of Samuel Johnson" that he heartily concurred with his father in the plan of entailing the estate, and Auchinleck may therefore still be in the possession of the Boswell family.

It would be interesting to know whether this is the case.

POUL SCHEEL,
Danish Consul General.

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

Naval War Game:

A Formula Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I read in the February issue of Harpers magazine a quotation from the magazine "Life" which described a naval war game played by a writer called Fletcher Pratt. The quotation reads "The game" according to 'Life' is based on an intricate mathematical formula which, by adding speed, fire power, armament, and tonnage, resolves the efficiency of any warship in the world to a single number."

Some years ago I saw that formula, or one like it, in a copy of the "United States Naval Institute Proceedings", but since then I lost the copy I took of the formula.

Could you, or any of your readers oblige me with that formula?

GRATEFULLY.

Shanghai, Aug. 27.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR SEPTEMBER 1941.

PHENOMENA

5 RAHUS stationary
5 at 2 p.m. MERCURY and NEPTUNE in conjunction. MERCURY 0°, 7 S
5-6 PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF MOON VISIBLE IN CHINA
5—At 11.25 p.m. Moon enters penumbra
6—At 1.29 a.m.....umbra
6—At 1.47 a.m. Middle of the Eclipse
6—At 2.15 a.m. Moon leaves umbra
6—At 4.08 a.m.....penumbra
Magnitude of the Eclipse: 0.056, Moon's diameter=1,000. ♂ MARS stationary.
9.—10 a.m. Mars and Moon in conjunction MARS 2° S
11.—SATURN stationary.
12.—6 a.m. SATURN and MOON in conjuction. SATURN 3° N.
14.—2 a.m. JUPITER and MOON in conjunction. JUPITER 5° N.
21 NEPTUNE and SUN in conjection
21.—12 a.m. SUN ECLIPSED.
22.—11 p.m. MERCURY and SPICA in conjunction. MERCURY 0°, 4 N.
23.—3 a.m. MERCURY and MOON in conjunction. MERCURY 5° S.
23.—6.24 p.m. SUN enters sign Libra. Equinox Autumn.
24.—8 a.m. VENUS and MOON in conjuction. VENUS 5° S.

CONSTELLATIONS AT 8 P.M.

In the N. Polaris (E. elongation) is to be used for determination of Azimuth. Vega has passed the meridian.—To the E. of Vega, near the zenith, in the Milky Way is the constellation Cygnus. The parallaxe of 61 Cygni is 0", 37, a large one. The light-time is 8 years and 10 months.—In the E.: Pegasus and Anromeda. In the S. Altair, in the meridian.—In the SE Fomalhaut. In the W. Arcturus: in the SW Antares are approaching the horizon.—The Milky Way runs from NE to SW by the Zenith. Look at clusters in Cygnus, Aquila, Sagittarius

PHASES OF THE MOON

6.—Full Moon at	1.36 a.m.	
14.—Last Quarter	3.31 a.m.	
21.—New Moon	0.38 p.m.	
28.—First Quarter	4.09 a.m.	
11.—Moon in Apogee	9.00 p.m.	
23—Moon in Perigee	6,00 p.m.	

RISING AND SETTING OF MOON.

	Rises	Souths	Sets
1.—	3.02 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	1.00 a.m.
5.—	5.59 p.m.	—	4.55 a.m.
10.—	8.57 p.m.	2.53 a.m.	9.30 a.m.
15.—	—	6.45 a.m.	1.43 p.m.
20.—	4.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	5.24 p.m.
25.—	9.57 a.m.	3.34 p.m.	9.07 p.m.
30.—	2.38 p.m.	8.12 p.m.	0.51 a.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF SUN

	Rises	Mean-Apparent time	Sets
1.—	5.35	Add. 0m. 08s.	6.24
8.—	4.40	Sub. 2m. 10s.	6.15
15.—	5.44	Sub. 4m. 37s.	6.06
22.—	5.48	Sub. 7m 05s.	5.57
29.—	5.52	Sub. 9m. 29s.	5.49
		Corr. to Sundial	

ASPECT OF PRINCIPAL PLANETS

MERCURY.—In the constellation Leo-greves through Virgo.

	Rises	Sets	Amplitude	Magnitude
1.—	6.34 a.m.	5.58 p.m.	5 N	—0.7
10.—	7.25 a.m.	6.57 p.m.	6 S	—1.5

VENUS.—In the constellation Virge

1.—	8.22 a.m.	7.58 p.m.	6 S	—3.5
16.—	8.46 a.m.	7.47 p.m.	14 S	—3.6

MARS.—In the constellation Pisces, stationary on the 6th.

1.—	8.42 p.m.	9.06 a.m.	6 N	—1.8
16.—	7.42 p.m.	8.06 a.m.	6N	—2.1

JUPITER.—In the constellation Taurus

1.—	11.36 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	26 N	—1.8
16.—	10.43 p.m.	0.37 p.m.	26 N	—2.0

SATURN.—In the constellation Taurus, stationary on the 11 th.

1.—	10.25 p.m.	11.49 a.m.	20 N	+0.3
16.—	9.29 p.m.	10.52 a.m.	20 N	+0.2

URANUS.—In the constellation Taurus, stationary on the 5th.

1.—	10.23 p.m.	0.05 p.m.	22 N	6.0
16.—	9.23 p.m.	11.05 p.m.	22 N	6.0

NEPTUNE.—In the constellation Virge

1.—	7.04 a.m.	7.16 p.m.	2 N	8.0
16.—	6.08 a.m.	6.18 p.m.	2 N	8.0

OCCULTATIONS OF MOON, VISIBLE AT SHANGHAI

Date	Time	Name	Magn.	Phase	Age	Position
2	0.34 a.m.	P. Sagitt	4.0	D	9.9	81°
4	2.30 a.m.	BD-19.5891	6.5	D	12.0	120
12	11.21 p.m.	O'Tauri	3.6	R	20.9	196
12	11.32 p.m.	O'Tauri	4.0	R	20.9	227
13	0.46 a.m.	BD-15.637	4.8	R	21.0	250
13	2.42 a.m.	BD-16.621	6.5	R	21.0	230
13	3.01 a.m.	Tauri	1.1	D	21.1	90
13	4.34 a.m.	Tauri	1.1	D	21.1	241
14	2.54 a.m.	Tauri	5.1	R	22.0	213
15	2.27 a.m.	BD-17.1182	5.7	R	23.1	281
25	5.18 p.m.	BD-18.4221	6.3	D	4.2	47
26	8.03 p.m.	49 Libr.	5.5	D	4.3	141
27	7.30 p.m.	BD-18.4572	6.5	D	5.3	106
28	8.01 p.m.	BD-18.5155	6.3	D	7.3	108

(I)

Total Eclipse of the Sun September 21, 1941.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ECLIPSE.

Place	Magnitude	Eclipse Begins China	Greatest Phase Coast	Eclipse Ends Time
HONG KONG	0.82	10h. 59 a.m.	0h. 30 p.m.	1h. 59 p.m.
Manila	0.72	11h. 28 a.m.	0h 59 p.m.	2h. 23 p.m.
SHANGHAI	0.92	11h. 2 a.m.	0h. 33 p.m.	1h. 58 p.m.

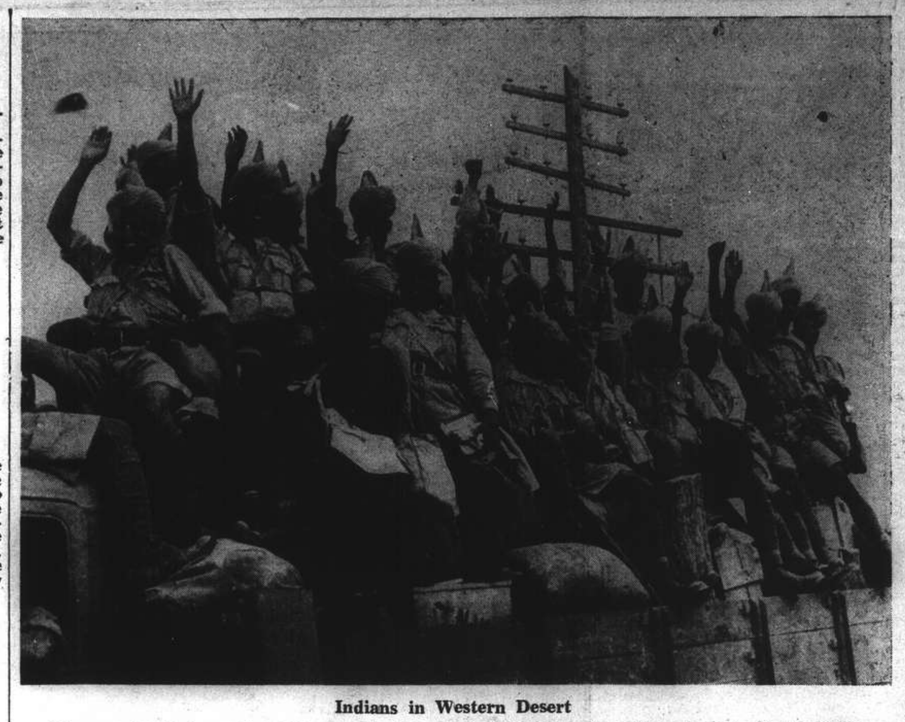
Path of Total Eclipse

CHINA Time	COAST Duration	Northern Limit Latitude N	Northern Limit Longitude E. of G.	Central Line Lat. N	Central Line Long. E	Southern Limit Lat. N	Southern Limit Long. E
0hp. m.	3m. 8s.	34° 20'	107° 27'	33° 45'	107° 13'	33° 10'	106° 58'
0h. m.	3 12	33 21	109 27	32 46	109 11	32 11	108 56
10	3 15	32 23	111 22	31 48	111 5	31 13	110 47
15	3 17	31 25	113 11	30 50	112 53	30 16	112 34
20	3 19	30 27	114 57	29 53	114 37	29 19	114 18
25	3 21	29 30	116 39	28 56	116 18	28 22	115 58
30	3 22	28 33	118 18	27 59	117 57	27 25	117 37
35	3 22	27 36	119 56	27 3	119 34	26 29	119 12
40	3 22	26 40	121 33	26 7	121 10	25 34	120 47
0h. 45m.	3 21	25 44	123 9	25 11	122 45	24 38	122 22

(II)

PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON

September 6, (magnitude 0.05)
Moon enters penumbra, Sept. 5 at 11h. 25 p.m.
Moon enters umbra Sept. 6 at 1h. 19 a.m.
Middle of the Eclipse Sept. 6 at 1h. 47 a.m.
Moon leaves umbra Sept. 6 at 2h. 18 a.m.
Moon leaves penumbra Sept. 6 at h. 8 a.m.



Indians in Western Desert

After proving their mettle at Keren and other fronts in Eritrea where they did so well, the Indian troops shown in the above official photo are doing an equally splendid job in the Western Desert. Satisfaction is written all over the dusky, smiling faces of these sappers and miners comprising a lorry load of happy Indian soldiers.

To Talk or Not to Talk

A LETTER from England tells me that the war has broken down barriers in conversation; perfect strangers now speak to one another all over the country, without introduction, writes Neville Cardus in the "Sydney Morning Herald." This is a revolution, nothing less; Dr. Johnson, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, remarked upon the Englishman's "cold reserve." He said to Boswell: "Sir, two men of any other nation who are shown into a room together, at a house where they are both guests, will immediately find some conversation. But two Englishmen will probably go each to a different window and remain in obstinate silence."

For several years I was a member in England of the Middlesex County Cricket Club, and was allowed the privilege of entering the pavilion at Lord's and using the beautiful and stately Long Room. I was seldom spoken to by anybody.

Then the fateful day dawned in which Hitler marched into Poland. A match was in progress at Lord's, but no crowd attended; the atmosphere of London was tense; everybody knew that this was the end of peace. And at Lord's the ghostly cricket match went on because there was no legal way of stopping it.

That Means War

As I stood in the Long Room watching the players through the wide glass window two workmen entered the hall, took down the bust of W. G. Grace from its pedestal and put it into a green bag, then departed. Standing next to me was one of Lord's oldest, most aristocratic real vintage members: white moustache Winchester tie, and striped trousers and spats. When he saw the workmen remove the statue of W. G. Grace he turned to me, seized me by the arm, and said, "Look, sir—that means war!" I am certain that he had never before in all his life spoken to a stranger, at Lord's or outside of Lord's.

And So I Said

The gift of speech distinguishes man from the animal kingdom, yet he seldom learns the art of conversation. Talking, of course, is not conversation. Most of us, no doubt, are careful not to speak to strangers for fear of boredom. I have often wondered what is the extent of the average man's (or woman's) vocabulary for the uses of conversation.

Five times out of six, whenever I overhear a dialogue in a bus, or train, or tram, it is merely a variation on the old, old story: "And so I said to him, I said. . . ." Even in its higher reaches most conversation nowadays is not conversation at all: the art hat been lost or forgotten in its place we submit to argument.

True Conversation

Conversation at its best does not set out to prove a case or to instruct or to enlighten. It is a game, played for its own sake in the drawing-rooms of cultivated men and women. The ball of discourse is tossed delicately over the net of wit the ideal talker is he who stimulates the quick retort and can in his turn be a good listener.

Dr. Johnson was probably too violent a disputant for conversation's true and urbane nature, but he defined good talk well when he said: "There must, in the first place, be knowledge there must be materials —in the second place, there must ge a command of words—in the third place, there must be imagination to place things in such views as they are not commonly seen in—and in the fourth place there must be presence of mind." Here is no doubt a counsel of perfection.

Irrevelant Interruption

For my part I am thankful if I can find a talker who does not change his subject, or mine, or the entire company's, every other sentence. The most terrible sin against good conversation is irrelevant interruption. The next offence in importance (and both should be punishable at law) is disinclination to listen to any voice except one's own. There is also the man who is determined to tell an anecdote (anecdotes mean death and destruction to all conversation). You succeed in side-tracking him. He begins by saying, "Now, stop me if I've told you this before." As a fact, all good stories are worth telling many times, but this particular bore's stories are seldom worth a single hearing.) "Stop me," he says....and you contrive to do so, but he returns, like the dog to its vomit.

Distressing Argument

Perhaps the highest form of conversation is that which can be expressed not only in spates of witty words, but also in flashes of significant silences, when two minds come together in the subtle intimacy of unspoken nuance. I think it was John Stuart Mill and Carlyle who sat at the fireside, without exchanging a word for hours. At last Mill was obliged to depart for home, and when he arose from his chair Carlyle said, "Eh, mon, but we've had a great night." It is necessary for all of us who count conversation one of the blessings of life to defend ourselves from chatterers, from people who wish to argue, from people whose tongues are so loosely held that the slightest wind of gossip will shake them.

In an old English inn one day three worthies sat on the bench of the smoke-room drinking their ale in silence. One of them walked to the window, and, after a survey of the street for ten minutes, he said, "Hey, Jarge, there be the Squire's darter just gone down to the village." Silence reigned supreme again for half an hour, until "Jarge" replied, "Nay, Willum; it couldn't 'a' been the Squire's darter; fer sho be away in Lunnon this week." And once more did silence descend upon the scene, this time for three-quarters of an hour, then the third worthy put down his tankard, rose from his seat, and said, in unconcealed disgust, "Look 'ee, you fellers—oi coom into this pub for a quiet chat, not to hear a—argument."

A moral for all talkers, right down the ages—from Socrates onwards. It is not surprising that, in the long run, hemlock was administered to Socrates. He did not assist good conversation; he was an examing counsel.

Gen. Sumita Returning To Japan

Hanoi, Aug. 31.

Major General Raishiro Sumita, head of the Japanese Military Mission to French Indo-China, was due to leave for Japan today. It was understood that he would be replaced by a chargé d'affaires who would arrive soon.—United Press.

This Freezing:

Reader's Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With the freezing regulations and what have you and the impossibility of securing exchange at 5 1/16 and 3 1/32d except for 'legitimate imports' one wonders whether the authorities could ban the assessment of rents, dental bills etc. in foreign currencies.

Surely the livelihood of the people should be more important than 'imported goods,' for in Shanghai, in these days, people should buy Shanghai.

THROTTLED.

Shanghai, Aug. 30.

War Prisoners' Pay In Australia

Melbourne.

Prisoners of war brought to Australia for internment are to be put to work under strict supervision by armed military guards. They will be paid 6d or 1s. a day, according to the type of work on which they are employed.

This was announced by the Minister for the Army, Mr. Spender, after a War Cabinet meeting on July 11.

The War Cabinet agreed that the prisoners should be employed on the maintenance of their own camps, the building of huts for their own accommodation, and the provision of camp amentities, and on re-afforestation, irrigation, harvesting, road building; and road maintenance.

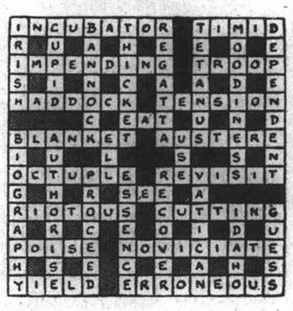
Under international convention, Mr. Spender said, none of the prisoners could be employed on any jobs directly concerned with Australia's war effort. For example, they would not be employed on strategic roads, but could be made to work on communication facilities not associated with the war. They would not be required to erect "permanent" buildings in their own camps, such as cookhouses and other facilities, which would, as at present, be built by civil contractors.

Work For Civilians

The plan contemplates the employment of prisoners by civilians on jobs for which Australian labour is not available. In such cases, however, the private employer will not benefit from the low rate of daily pay prescribed for the prisoners.

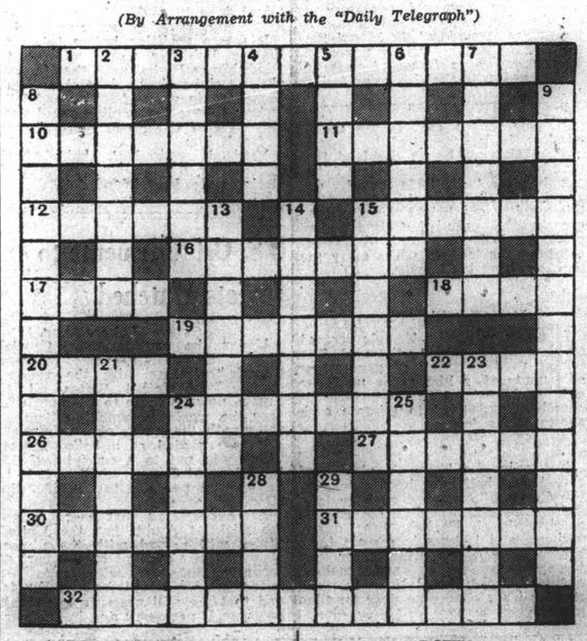
Fixation of 6d and 1s. a day as the standard rates does not mean that where the services of prisoners are used for example by any private individual, the employer will be called on to pay only those rates," Mr. Spender said. "The 6d and 1s. represent what the prisoners will receive.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 627



CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 587

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

1 The mechanised equivalent of this expression might be "motoring kit and a full tank" (three words—4, 3, 6)
10 Unceremonious description of the employe 2 down (7)
11 Dishonest (?) feline (7)
12 Made an unpleasant fellow useful (6)
15 Nautical term that reminds us of the Canterbury martyr (6)
16 Only in a "this" sense does a tiller make this (7)
17 "To scorn delights and live laborious ——" ("Lycidas") (4)
18 The bad part of 15 down (4)
19 A tea-table dish or the angler's little jack (7)
20 Not often met in opera revivals now (4)
22 Unpleasant monster (4)
24 "Eat nuts" (anag.) (7)
26 Not just possibly a brunette (7)
27 Generous (6)
30 Though the rain makes it the wind may make it desirable (7)
31 Many hurry to refine (7)
32 Describes the malefactor's blunder which the detective welcomes (13)

DOWN

2 Having some time free from work (two words—3, 4)
3 One cure for narrow-mindedness (6)
4 Signs that often get a lot knocked down (4)
5 Falstaff's favourite drink (4)
6 The inventor of an engine (6)
7 Tobacco from the Middle East (7)
8 Artificial wind, not the dose the vet gives his unwilling patient (two words—8, 7)
9 An embarrassing possession that cannot be put away in the trunk (two words—5, 8)
13 A mysterious finder having his dinner about 6 (7)
14 Officer not as common as might appear (7)
15 Damaging if not actually poisonous (7)
21 Some desperado perhaps (7)
23 Sparkle (7)
24 Cornish name for a tin-miner heartless (6)
25 A learned person (6)
28 Part of a watch if keyless (4)
29 I look over a picture (4)

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1871

A scheme has been suggested for removing the obstacle to local intercommunication offered by the Soochow Creek, as well as solving the vexed question of bridge monopoly. This is no less than the diversion of the creek from its present bed to a channel which should skirt Hongkew and debouch on the Whangpoo, below that part of the Foreign Settlements. The scheme is not of course without its difficulties, though we fancy, these are hardly of an engineering character, but the advantages from carrying it out are various and considerable. The matter of cost, which presents itself as the prime consideration, would, it is thought, be met by the value of land reclaimed, while proprietors of land on the banks of the new channel would be largely benefitted, if not wholly repaid for any sacrifice, by the increased value to arise from the localization of much of the traffic from the creek in the native quarter of Hongkew. As this traffic, however, is now mostly carried on at the Native City, it might also be necessary to provide a less distant outlet for a portion of it—junkmen would certainly demur to doubling the Hongkew peninsula thus created, but this could be partly met by deepening the Defence Ditch, and keeping it and the Yangkingpang in a fairly navigable state. The community would, if the change were carried out, be rid of two trouble-some facts, the chow-chow water and the bridge, though whether the Taotai's charter secures the Bridge Company against the effects of a scheme so lighting to its monopoly, is another question. The convenience of having the settlements one and undivided, territorially as well as municipally and of uniting more closely the great import wharves with the hongs in the English Settlement, are points upon which it is almost unnecessary to enlarge. We have very little hope of seeing the idea carried out, but have jotted it down as we heard it sketched.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

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FFZ

193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai.
TELEPHONE 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages.

Time table

12.00 Classical music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Assorted music (requests).
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Semi-classical music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière.
8.15 Semi-classical music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Variations: From the classical variation to the great variation of Beethoven.

J. S. Bach: Some of the Goldberg variations; Beethoven: Quatuor No. 14.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

"The Voice of Democracy" in Shanghai
Wave length 208m. Frequency 1440kc.
P. O. Box 433, Shanghai
Telephone 16967

Station "XCDN" regrets to announce that it will not be on the air to-day. The Station will resume broadcasting to-morrow morning, Tuesday, September 2, at 7.30 a.m.

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and GSF in the 19 metre band are:—

p.m.
8.00 News.
8.15 War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 Parlour Game.
9.15 Musical Comedy Selections.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight. The Weston Brothers.
11.00 News from Home by Howard Marshell.

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EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

TWO YEARS OF WAR

It was at 5.30 a.m. on this day two years ago that Hitler invaded Poland and plunged Europe into the greatest war of its history. It was the day for which he had been planning ever since his accession to power, and, re-reading the history of the period which preceded it, it is clear that nothing could have been done to avert the struggle, and that the efforts of those European statesmen who sought to prevent the conflagration were condemned to failure by the ruthless ferocity of the man who had rebuilt the German military machine, and was completely determined to use it to attain his ends. How Poland was overrun and her people mercilessly massacred is now old history, but the first few days of the war showed the world with what brutality Hitler was going to fight. In the months which were to follow, nation after nation was subdued either by fraud or force and by the time the French had been forced to capitulate, the fortunes of the democracies were at their very lowest ebb.

A great change has come over the situation during these last fifteen months. In June, 1940, few people outside Great Britain believed that that nation and her Allies could possibly emerge from the struggle successfully. The British expeditionary force, extricated so efficiently from Dunkirk, was still in being but with most of its equipment lost. France was down and out, and it has been frequently said that if Hitler had at once embarked upon his often promised invasion of Britain he would have found the country quite unprepared to resist. Why he did not then force the issue is best known to himself, though the fact of the existence of the British Navy doubtless acted as a very effective deterrent. Building practically from the ground up, Britain set about the training and equipment of her armies, organizing the Home Guard against the time when the Germans might make an attempt against the British Isles. With the valuable assistance of the United States, Britain is daily growing in power and can look forward to the future with confidence.

Hitler's first serious reverse was in the prolonged air battle of Britain. The attempt of the German air force to destroy the R.A.F. and secure air supremacy over the British Isles was defeated by a numerically inferior opponent. But the quality of the British fliers and the excellence of their equipment wore down the enemy, who learned, at very considerable cost in machines and men, that daylight attacks on the British Isles were far too dangerous, and expensive to be continued over long. Then followed the night bombing which the Nazis could carry out with what at first appeared to be some degree of impunity, though even here it is becoming increasingly clear that the R.A.F. is getting closer and closer to a solution of this remarkably difficult problem. On land Hitler's armies reduced the Balkans and extricated the Italian Caesar from the unholy mess into which his so-called military genius got him, and are now engaged in a death-struggle with the Russians who are mauling his forces very badly. The Russian adventure has been the costliest in which he has engaged since the commencement of the war, and it may very well be that by the time it is ended the result of the war will have become the foregone conclusion which the democracies insist it is and shall be.

There is much on the threshold of the third year of the war which should inspire confidence in the hearts of Britons and their Allies. Hitler has been held. The democracies grow daily in strength. They have behind them the active support of the great United States with all its wealth and resources. They are animated with the resolution that the sword shall not be laid aside until Naziism and all that it stands for shall be completely rooted out and destroyed. It may be, as the First Lord of the Admiralty said on Saturday, that the war has now reached its most important and decisive stage, and that that extra effort is to be shortly required which will ensure that the result of the fight shall no longer remain in any doubt whatever. The way up to the present has been hard. It has in some respects been disappointing. There may be harder days ahead, but confidence in ultimate victory, which has always existed in the minds of the British, is growing and will reinforce their determination to face and defeat whatever the enemy may do against them.

THE PAST WEEK

The past week has seen a continuance of the intensive struggle between the Germans and the Russians, and though the third German onslaught on the Russian positions has not yet been brought to an end, there is every reason to believe that the Russians are holding their positions, and, where they are not doing that, are greatly retarding the German advance. It is reported that the Germans are gradually closing in on Leningrad, but they have not yet succeeded in investing the city which is being put into a state of defence which indicates that the Germans will have to fight every street of that important city, which its inhabitants have determined to defend to the very last. The claim has been made by the Germans that they have cut the Leningrad-Moscow railway, and from the map it would not seem to be at all unlikely though the Russians have made no admission in this respect up to the present. Neither, it may be remarked in passing, have they conceded other claims which the Germans have put forward and until they do make such concessions the German allegations may be regarded with suspicion.

In the centre of the long front General Konev appears to be persisting in his counter-offensive which has brought him back to the suburbs of Gomel, a town which has been bitterly contested for some days past, and which the Germans would greatly like to hold as opening the way for further advance towards Moscow. Fierce battles are reported to be in progress around Odessa which the Russians will continue to defend in exactly the same manner as they contemplate with regard to Leningrad, while it is believed that if the Germans succeed in reaching Kiev, the same procedure will be adopted. Apart from these towns few localities are mentioned in the communiqués of either side. That does not mean that there is at present any lull in the operations but rather that both sides are locked in a desperate struggle the results of which have not yet been made manifest. One interesting feature is the Russian counter-stroke in the region of Novgorod, which, if it proves successful, would drive a wedge between the German troops in Estonia and Latvia and impede the drive towards Leningrad.

The main feature of last week was the combined occupation of Iran by British and Russian forces, the establishment of a new Iran Government and the decision to offer no further resistance to the invasion. That was indeed a wise step, for there could have been no doubt as to what would have been the outcome of fighting. The Iranians were completely outclassed and outnumbered by the forces which could be used against them. It is satisfactory to note that the assurances which both Britain and the Soviet have given to Turkey appear to have allayed any anxiety which might have been felt regarding the neutrality and territorial integrity of that country. At any rate for the time being the Germans have been unsuccessful in inducing Turkey to come into the war on their side, and, if reports to the effect that von Papen is to be replaced as ambassador to Turkey prove to be true, it will amount to a confession that he has failed to carry out the policy of his master at Ankara.

The Battle of the Atlantic still continues, though there is evidence available to show that conditions have considerably improved and that fewer British and Allied ships are falling victims to the Nazis' aeroplane and submarine blockade. Much has still to be done, but there are indications that the situation is being brought under control, and that the danger to shipping is not what it was a comparatively short while ago. With regard to the problems in the Pacific, it is now admitted that conversations have been proceeding in Washington, but that they have been purely exploratory, and it would be premature at this juncture to think that any tangible result is likely to be seen quickly. All that can be said is that while these conversations are proceeding there appears to have been no worsening of the situation, though it may be too much to expect great improvement in the relations between the United States and Japan, because the two nations are so far apart in their ideas regarding the position of each other in the western Pacific.

That Meeting

While little information has been divulged concerning the latest meeting between Hitler and Mussolini the enemy news agency, Transocean, reports that political quarters in Berlin are disposed to regard the eleventh meeting of the two accomplices as the most important one up to the present. The report contains the following passage which will doubtless be read with no small amount of amusement:—"The political and military alliance between the two countries, which is firmly anchored in the hearts of the people of the two countries is regarded by the German and Italian people more and more as an 'alliance for ever.'" There can be little doubt that the Germans are apparently trying to delude themselves that there is such an enormous affection held for them by the Italians that the two peoples are as one. The fact of the matter is that the Germans are as cordially detested in Italy as they are in France, or in Holland, and the story about the alliance between the two countries being firmly anchored in the hearts of the two people is just the type of balderdash to be expected. Mussolini was undoubtedly summoned to meet Hitler. It is not to be assumed that he had much to say for himself when he did meet his master, but was merely there to receive instructions and behave as the lackey he has so clearly proved himself to be. These meetings between the dictators may appear to be impressive to the Germans and the Italians, though doubtless the latter will wonder on each occasion exactly what new demands Hitler will have to make of his very inferior partner. There may be, perhaps, one word of truth in the passage quoted above to the effect that the two people more and more regard the alliance as being for ever. That it undoubtedly would be, if Hitler won this war. But it would not be an alliance. Italy has already been brought into subjection to the Reich, and in the unlikely event of Hitler gaining the day, Italy would not be an equal partner, but a definitely subject nation bound to Germany not by an alliance but by force which the Germans know so well how to use.

Confession

The local enemy broadcasting station, with its one hundred per cent. Aryan broadcasters, manages every now and again to brighten up this very dull world with what its announcers think to be humour. But it is very heavy-footed, somewhat porcine in quality and its turgidity renders it boring in a very short time. But occasionally listeners are startled to find that occasionally the truth is told, not intentionally, because no Nazi would ever tell the truth if he could possibly avoid it, but unintentionally. Thus one such broadcaster thought he was pulling a humorous stunt in broadcasting an alleged transcription of a speech by Mr. Winston Churchill in which the following occurred:—"The aggressor, naturally, is surprised, startled, staggered and retaliates with the most frightful cruelties. Whatever has been left untouched by the scorched earth policy of the courageous Soviets, is being exterminated. Literally scores of thousands of men over military age, women and children, priests, nuns and aristocrats are being slaughtered by the iniquitous German police troops especially trained for that purpose. The ordeals of these conquered peoples, that is those who have not quite been butchered, are hard." What is going on in that part of Russia occupied by the Germans, the world will not know until peace has been restored, but having knowledge of what has been happening in Poland, it is quite possible that this very unintentional confession, broadcast over the local German station, may prove as true in the case of Russia as it did of her unfortunate neighbour.

STRAY NOTES

Aug. 27.—The other evening I was asked a question which puzzled me for the moment:—"every evening we see Rooks flying over our garden, going due north-east, and a little later bats pass overhead going due southwest...why is this?" Taken by surprise, I could only reply that in most cases, where there are ancient temples, pagodas, old storehouses, etc., such buildings shelter bats during the daytime; while, at night, as soon as the breeding season is over, Rooks will go to roost on the roofs. This was not a bad answer, but as many people may become interested in such problems, I think I should enlarge on this reply to some extent. To begin with, it is impossible to make any fixed rules to govern the *local* movements of any flying creatures: their direction must change with the seasons, because the feeding place and the roost must depend upon temperature, movements of insects, growth of crops, presence or absence of "nestlings," and a score of other details well-nigh impossible for any human being to follow. So, to arrive at a correct observation such as my friend had obviously made, we must imagine a special situation to fit in with the facts. Let us therefore assume that his garden lies somewhere between two distinct points: (1) a group of old buildings making an ideal shelter, at night for Rooks on the tiles and gutters, and during the day for bats beneath the tiles: and (2) a well-watered farming area providing many worms, grubs, etc., as food for Rooks, and many flying insects, after sundown, for the nurture of bats. Then, what would we find? In the early morning the Rooks would be going out to feed, while the bats would be coming home to roost: and in the evening (when my friend took his observations) the movement would be in exactly the opposite direction. The points of the compass have no direct bearing on the question—except that each case would remain the same while the particular season lasted. And finally, to drive the lesson home, may we not fairly say that any man who has "bats in the belfry" has probably got "Rooks on the roof" (or *vice versa*—as the case may be).—E.S.W.

There is very great necessity indeed of getting a little more silent than we are. It seems to me the finest nations of the world—the English and the American—are going all away into wind and tongue.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

• • •

Whatever might be the importance of American independence in the history of England, it was of unequalled moment in the history of the world. If it crippled for a while the supremacy of the English nation, it founded a supremacy of the English race. From the hour of American independence the life of the English people has flowed not in one current, but in two; and while the older has shown little signs of lessening, the younger has fast risen to a greatness which has changed the face of the world.—*John Richard Green.*

SWEDEN ON ERSATZ

Substitute commodities, born of war time necessity, have played a major role in upsetting the predictions of experts as to the probable course of events, writes M. Lorimer Moe in the "Christian Science Monitor." This is especially true as applied to "expert" observations on the ability of blockaded nations to provide for their own needs within their own boundaries. Generally speaking the experts have been proved wrong not so much for their failure to assay correctly the natural resources of any particular nation, but because they did not give due weight to the resourcefulness of natural science. They were not alone in this error.

If, in 1938, you had told the average Swede that three years later Sweden would have no petrol for private or commercial use he would probably have envisaged a complete stoppage of all motor traffic. Today Sweden has no gasoline, except for limited reserves that have been appropriated for military purposes; yet there are 50,000 trucks, passenger cars and busses travelling over the country's highways. Sweden has found in her forests the fuel for maintaining her essential motor traffic. Even before the war, the Swedes had started mixing wood alcohol with gasoline. When petroleum imports were cut off by the double blockade this practice became more general. But this measure, it soon became obvious, would not be adequate to meet the shortage if the war-imposed ban on imports was to continue.

It was then that natural science and inventive genius came to the rescue. Previous experiments had proved that gas generated artificially from charcoal or wood chips would operate a gasoline motor. Necessity intensified these experiments. By midsummer of 1940 trucks and buses propelled by charcoal gas generators began to appear on the streets and highways. By May 1 of this year there were 30,000 trucks, 16,000 buses in operation.

Then a new problem confronted Swedish authorities. The lack of lubricating oil became as serious as the shortage of petrol had been earlier. The Ministry of Supplies was forced to issue an order declaring that no more licences would be granted for generator-equipped private vehicles. Private car owners who had already obtained licences received ration cards for lubricants limiting their travel possibilities to 5,000 km. (3,200 miles) annually. Now Swedish science has turned its attention to the production of lubricants from domestic resources. Shale oil deposits, whose existence has long been known, are now being exploited on a large scale. It is estimated that these resources will provide an adequate supply of lubricating oil for the Swedish Fleet, Air Force and Army as long as is necessary. It is very unlikely, however, that Swedish shale will prove a permanent solution of the problem. It is of low quality and the production of oil from it is extremely costly. Official figures place the production cost of a ton of shale petroleum at $47.50 as compared with $10.50 per ton paid for imported raw petroleum at the outbreak of the war.

With Government aid, experiments are being carried on for the production of lubricating oil from wood tar. These experiments have yielded a very satisfactory product and, it is expected, production will soon reach significant proportions. Sweden's rubber shortage is a problem which has not yielded so readily to a solution based on materials available within the land, but the problem is not so grave. Swedish reserves of this commodity were much more important and the supply of scrap rubber, specially from cars stored for the duration of the war, is great.

Substitutes Not Very Efficient

To say that the Swedes are perfectly happy with their solution of the motor fuel problem would be ridiculous. The charcoal generators are messy to service, require a great deal of attention and are not as efficient as petrol.

On level stretches the cars move along at a good pace, but where power is needed their principal shortcoming becomes evident. The writer frequently had the experience of riding in a taxicab which, stopped in the middle of a grade by other traffic was forced to back down hill for a new start. But the fact remains that most essential traffic is being maintained and Sweden has no petrol.

Interesting in connection with the maintenance of Sweden's motor traffic is the fact that it has not required the investment of much new capital for machinery and equipment. The parts which go into a charcoal or wood-gas generator were, for the greater part, already being produced in Swedish factories. As an example, the Lux factory in Stockholm (parent unit of the internationally known Electrolux Corporation) produces electric motors for the generators which differ only slightly from the motors the company normally manfactures ffor its vacuum cleaners. This has had the effect, too, of providing continued employment for thousands of workers who would otherwise have lost their jobs when Swedish industry lost its important export markets. On June 1 there were about 50,000 unemployed in Sweden as compared with approximately 200,000 jobless in 1933.

Sweden's forests are producing countless other substitutes for commodities the Nation can no longer obtain abroad. The great textile mills, lacking wool, silk and cotton, are weaving fabrics for men, women and children from cellulose. They are not "just as good" as the products they have replaced, but they are generally accepted as satisfactory. Swedish pulp mills, excluded from their principal overseas markets, now produce fodder for Swedish livestock. Moss, leaves and even pine needles have gone into the test tube and under the microscope to reveal their secrets. According to an official in the Ministry of Supplies, each 200,000 tons of pine needles yields 10,000 tons of oils, 40,000 tons of hay and considerable quantities of carotin (Vitamin C) and chlorophyll.

One of the gravest shortage problems yet remaining is that of fuel for heating purposes. With her vast forests, it would seem that heating should give Sweden no great worry. Yet wood for fuel is not seasoned overnight and, even more important, Swedish heating systems are not usually designed for burning wood. Coal and coke imports from Germany—the only source still available for Sweden—have been drastically cut due to the destruction of German shipping facilities by British bombers.

IN PARENTHESIS

Different

SHE: No, I won't kiss you again. I don't like kissing as a matter of fact.

He: But, darling! You let lots of other men kiss you.

She: Yes, but their kissing isn't so matter of fact.

• • •

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Does he whisper "I'll call you later" if a girl phones him when he's with you?

As soon as he's had enough to eat, does he:

Cease to be entertaining?
Go into a slump?
Suggest going home?
Fall asleep?

When there's work to be done, does he:

Stand by directing, but never lifting a hand?
Put it off until the last minute?
Wander or preoccupied?
Quickly think of something else he has to do immediately?

Does he receive a series of midnight phone calls from drunken friends, wanting him to join them and "have some fun for a change?"

Does he order round servants high-handedly as if he were a maharajah commanding his slaves?

Does he tell you he had a "tough evening last night" but never tell you what he did?

Do his feelings get hurt at the slightest excuse?

Does he like you solely and entirely because you fit in with his plans and never disagree with him?

Does he belittle possessions which mean a lot to you?

Is he so set in his ways that he flies off the handle if anyone touches his possessions?

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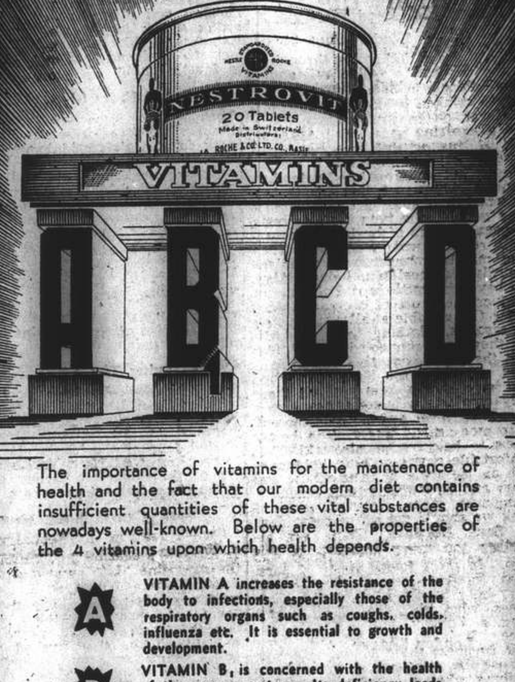

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Cards Climb Into First Place Again As Lonnie Warneke Hurls No-Hit and No-Run Game

New York, Aug. 30.

DRAMATICALLY the St. Louis Cardinals moved into first place in the hectic National circuit race today when Lonnie Warneke hurled the first no-hit and no-run game of the nearly completed Major leagues season.

Warneke entered baseball's Hall of Fame the hard way, picking as his victims the hard-hitting third-place Cincinnati Reds, world champions of 1940. The Cards took the game 2 to 0.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	87	44	.664
Chicago	68	62	.523
Cleveland	64	61	.512
Boston	66	63	.512
Detroit	61	68	.473
Philadelphia	56	71	.441
St. Louis	56	71	.441
Washington	53	71	.427

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	80	45	.640
Brooklyn	81	46	.638
Cincinnati	69	53	.566
Pittsburgh	66	57	.537
New York	60	65	.480
Chicago	56	72	.438
Boston	57	73	.411
Philadelphia	35	87	.287

—United Press.

The lanky southerner didn't permit a Red to reach second base. He issued a lone walk and two other Cincinnati batsmen reached first on errors. It was Warneke's first no-hitter but he has turned in many fine performances for the Cards. Last year he turned in 16 victories.

Winning Runs in Seventh

St. Louis scored both of its runs in the seventh inning when Jim Brown drew a walk. John Hopp singled and Don Padgett drove the ball deep into right centre field where Harry Craft failed to hold on to the horsehide, permitting Brown and Hopp to score.

It was a tough game for Elmer Riddle, ace Cincinnati hurler, to drop because he allowed only five hits and both of his foes' runs were unearned.

Giants Humble Dodgers Twice

Credit for knocking the Dodgers out of first place, however, goes to the New York Giants who took both ends of a double header from the Brooklyn outfit. The Giants won the opener 4 to 3 and then came back to take the night cap 5 to 1.

In the first game Mel Ott hit his 24th homer of the season, in the eighth inning, to knot the score and then in the ninth he singled to score Dick Bartell who had doubled.

Bartell and John Rucker led the batting attack in the night cap by getting three hits each and Charlie Hartnett produced a circuit drive in the fourth inning.

Saved From Shutout

The Dodgers were saved from a shutout when Joe Medwick hit a homer in the eighth inning. Seven Brooklyn hurlers were used in an effort to stop the Giants and they were nicked for 26 hits.

With Paul Erickson turning in another good game the Chicago Cubs had things their own way throughout as they downed the Pittsburgh Pirates 4 to 1.

Erickson allowed six hits while the Cubs touched two Pirate hurlers for 11 safeties. The Cubs sewed up the game in the eighth with a three-run rally resulting from two bunts, a single and a pair of Pittsburgh errors.

No Stopping Those Yankees!

The New York Yankees increased their American League lead to 18½ games by trouncing the Washington Senators 8 to 1. Tommy Henrich collected four of the Yanks' 11 hits. However, most of New York's runs were of the unearned variety since the Senators made four errors.

The second-place Chicago White Sox suffered a 10 to 1 setback from the St. Louis Browns. On the mound for the winners was George Caster who held the Chisox to five hits and hurled shutout ball until the eighth inning.

The Browns led throughout and their big innings were the sixth, when they scored three runs, and the eighth, when they pushed over another four.

Indians Still Slipping

Cleveland's Indians continued their losing streak, bowing to the Detroit Tigers 7 to 3. Lou Newsom was on the hill for the Tigers and limited the Indians to seven hits.

The Boston Red Sox went into a tie with the Indians for third place when they trounced the Philadelphia Athletics 12 to 3. Jimmie Foxx batted in three of the Boston runs with a double in the second when the sacks were full. Ted Williams homered with one mate aboard in the fourth and Bob Doerr knocked the ball out of the lot in the eighth frame.

Box scores:—

American League

	R.	H.	E.
New York	8	11	1
Washington	1	6	4

Batteries: Breuer and Dickey; Hudson, Masterson and Early.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	3	8	2
Boston	12	12	1

Batteries: McCrabb, Hadley and Hayes; C. Wagner and Peacock.

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	7	14	1
Cleveland	3	7	0

Batteries: Newsom and Tebbetts; Smith, Brown, Eisenstat, Krakauskas and Desautels, Hemsley.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	5	1
St. Louis	10	18	0

Batteries: Humphries, Hallett and Tresh, Turner; Caster and Ferrell.

National League

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	5	2
Cincinnati	0	0	2

Batteries: Warneke and W. Cooper; F. Riddle and Lombardi.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	3	8	2
New York	4	12	1

Batteries: Kimball; French, Allen, Higbe and Owen, Franks; Lohrman, Bowman and Danning.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	1	6	0
New York	5	14	1

Batteries: Casey, Hamlin and Owen, Franks; McGee, Bowman and Hartnett.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	1	6	3
Chicago	4	11	0

Batteries: Sewell, Kliner and Lopez; Errickson and McCullough.—United Press.

Football Season In England Goes Into Full Swing

London, Aug. 31.

Football was in full swing throughout the country yesterday and despite fixture troubles following the breakaway of London teams, attendance was excellent.

An aggregate of about 130,000 people saw 32 English league matches. Nearly all favourite players were available somewhere in England, though not always playing for their usual team, but that is unavoidable in wartime, when men in the services play for a team nearest to where they are stationed. For example, Lawton, England leader, who usually wears Everton's colours, helped Aldershot yesterday to beat Fulham.

Manchester United were top scorers, with Rowley notching seven of their 13 goals.

Arsenal Beaten Before 12,000

Brentford and Arsenal enjoyed the best London crowd, about 12,000, who were surprised by Arsenal's slowness, which led to their defeat. The best provincial crowd was also 12,000, watching the War Cup holders, Preston, win.

Scottish games also produced many goals, but the feature was the fourth week in which Rangers' two teams finished victorious.

The complete results of yesterday's games in the two Scottish competitions and the three English leagues—new London competition and south and north sections—were:

London League

Brentford 4; Arsenal 1.
Brighton 2; Queen's Park Rangers 5
Charlton 2; Chelsea 1.
Clapton Orient 3; Reading 8.
Crystal Palace 2; Millwall 0.
Fulham 2; Aldershot 6.
Tottenham 5; Watford 0.
West Ham 1; Portmouth 3.

Football League—South

Bristol City 4; Wolverhampton 2
Leicester 1; Norwich 1.
Luton 5; Nottingham Forest 1.
Northampton 3. Walsall 2.
W. Bromwich 6; Cardiff 3.

Football League—North

Barnsley 2; Grimsby 1.
Bradford 2; Gateshead 2
Bury 4; Bolton 4.
Chester 3; Stockport 1.
Chesterfield 1, Lincoln 2
Halifax 2, Burnley 3.
Leeds 2; York 0.
Liverpool 5, Wrexham 2.
Manchester U. 13; New Brighton 1.
Mansfield 4, Doncaster 1.
Middlesbro 3; Huddersfield 1
Newcastle 1; Bradford City 1.
Preston 3; Blackpool 1.
Rochdale 3; Oldham 2.
Sheffield Wed. 1; Rotherham 0
Southport 3; Blackburn 2.
Stoke 8; Everton 3.
Sunderland 7; Sheffield United 1.
Tranmere 5; Manchester City 2.

Friendly

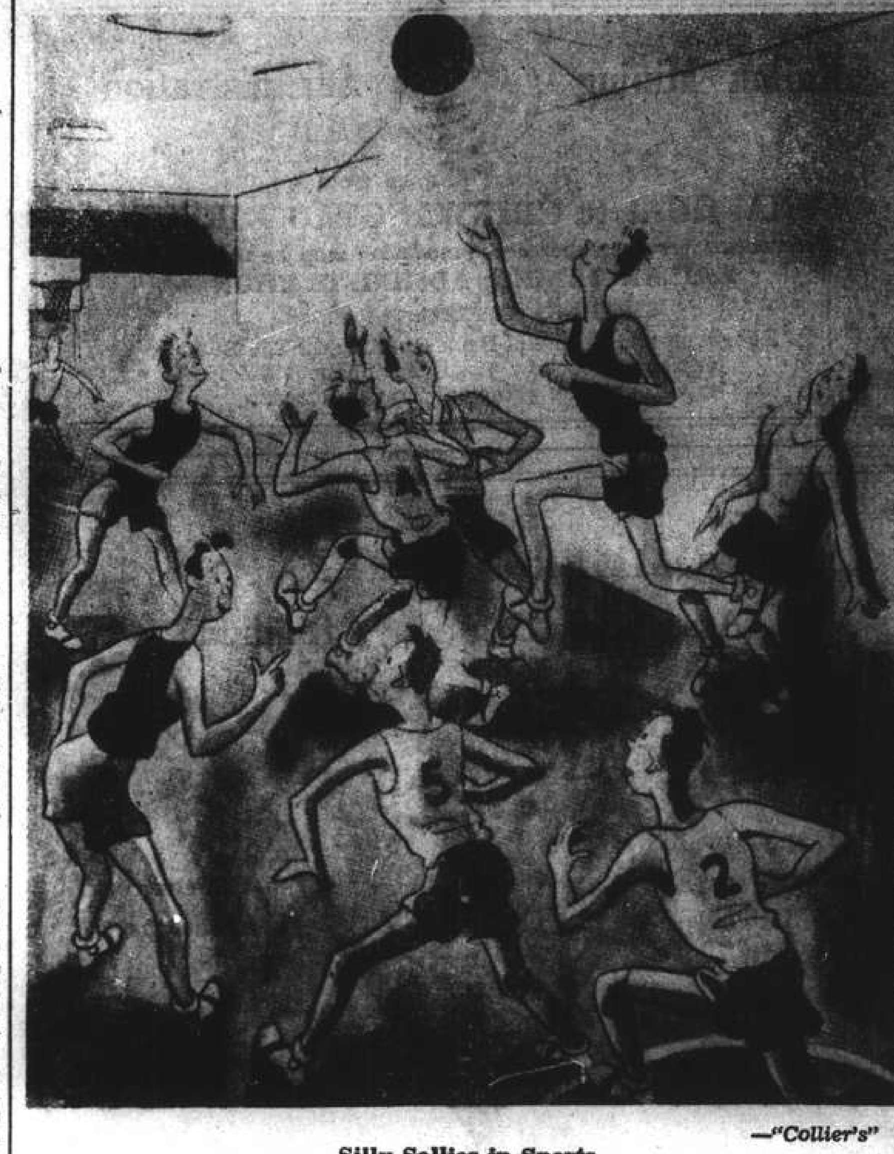
Birmingham 3; Royal Air Force 1

Scottish League—Southern

Airdrieonians 1; Rangers 6.
Celtic 2; Queen's Park 0
Falkirk 2; Albion 4.
Hibernian 4; Hamilton 0
Motherwell 1; Clyde 1
Partick 2; Morton 2.
St. Mirren 2; Dumbarton 4
Third Lanark 6; Hearts 4.

Scottish League—North-Eastern

Aberdeen 4; Dunfermline 0.
Raith Rovers 1; East Fife 2.
Rangers 5; Dundee 3.
St. Bernard's 5; Leith Athletic 3—Reuter



—"Collier's"

Silly Sallies in Sports

"He finds it easier to dribble from the ceiling!"

Recs Have Field Day in Lawn Bowls League As Senior and Junior Teams Both Triumph

THE Hongkew Golf Club were completely swept off their feet yesterday afternoon when they were severely trounced by the Shanghai Recreation Club in a first division encounter of the Lawn Bowls League. Providing but poor opposition, they allowed the defending league champions to beat them in all three rinks and win by 64-42.

Meanwhile, with the exception of the tussle between the Reds and Blues of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club, the scores were all one-sided. The S.L.B.C. Reds came within an ace of avenging their earlier defeat when they lost by the narrow margin of one wood. The Yangtszepoo Bowling Club swamped the Junior Golf Club by 5-0 while the Clube Lusitano Greens kept the Police in the cellar berth by subduing them 4-1.

S.L.B.C. Reds Thwarted Again

A difference of one wood separated the S.L.B.C. Reds from victory yesterday when they were at home to their own Blues aggregation. The neck-and-neck tussle ended with the latter leading 59-58. Still smarting from the defeat they received at the hands of the Blues in a first-round encounter the Reds took the greens with a vengeance and all but reversed the tables.

Competition in all three rinks was extremely close and the widest margin of a victory in any one of the three rinks was four shots. The bitterest competition was seen in the clash between W. J. Monk's four and E. R. Harmer's rink; after a titanic struggle all the way, Harmer's four just managed to eke out an 18-17 win.

S.L.B.C. REDS 1; S.L.B.C. BLUES 4.

A. Harvey (skip)	23	J. E. Harvey (skip)	27
W. J. McDermott		T. J. Goodman	
J. J. Evans		A. T. Farrett	
L. A. Whittaker		F. McLennan	
E. Owen (skip)	18	C. Richards (skip)	14
A. S. Russell		F. S. Ward	
E. Jacobs		A. Braid	
J. Steverson		E. E. Wallwork	
W. J. Monk (skip)	17	E. R. Harmer (skip)	18
W. J. Ward		J. Munro	
D. A. McFarlane		H. S. Bell	
H. S. Bartley		J. P. Stalker	
	58		59

Y.B.C. in Walk Away Win

A most decisive triumph was scored by the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club who, as fully expected, waded right through whatever opposition the Junior Golf Club could put up. With all three rinks emerging victorious, the Yangtszepoo men amassed the total of 61 shots while the Junior Golfers could not do better than 38.

It was A. Cheetham's rink that laid the foundation of the Y.B.C.'s success as they completely overwhelmed R. Thomson'e quartette with 14 woods to spare, the score being 26-12.

A. Denton's four, though losing, gave an excellent account of themselves and were only beaten after giving W. R. Chisholm's rink a stiff battle. They eventually lost by 17-14. A. Marshall's side managed to subdue K. L. Swartzell's rink 18-12.

S.J.G.C. 0; Y.B.C. 5.

K. L. Swartzell (skip)	12	A. Marshall (skip)	18
H. Hill		A. B. Hogg	
P. Shaw		H. McMahon	
R. Miles		A. McLean	
A. Denton (skip)	14	W. R. Chisholm (skip)	17
A. Evans		R. Matheson	
O. Schmied		J. Colquhoun	
C. Fletcher		W. C. Grant	
R. Thomson (skip)	12	A. Cheetham (skip)	26
J. Aquino		S. S. Wilkinson	
W. Watson		J. Campbell	
M. Benton		W. G. Francis	
	38		61

Glimpse of Former Glory

A glimpse of the Shanghai Recreation Club's league winning form of last year was seen when they visited the Hongkew Golf Club yesterday and trounced the home team by a margin of 22 shots, the final score being 64-42.

Surprisingly poor form was shown by the golfers who were unable to make any impression in any one of the three rinks. G. B. Stormes paved the way for the Recs' victory by guiding his men to a decisive 24-12 triumph over J. M. Britto's four. C. M. Sequeira's rink put up the strongest fight but were nevertheless at the short end of a 22-17 score, losing to G. V. Jensen's side.

H.G.C. 0; S.R.C. 5.

A. M. Gutierrez (skip)	12	F. O. Madar (skip)	18
E. C. J. Pereira		G. N. Manley	
A. S. Braga		J. M. C. Lopes	
S. A. Pintos		T. G. Almeida	
C. M. Sequeira (skip)	17	G. V. Jensen (skip)	22
A. G. Costa		W. T. Manley	
A. H. Corveth		W. Hall	
J. A. Rocha		A. L. Roberts	
J. M. M. Britto (skip)	12	G. B. Stormes (skip)	24
M. P. Campos		C. Thompson	
J. J. Souza		R. E. Manley	
A. Portaria		B. A. Shirazee	
	42		64

Police Extend Clube Greens

A battle of the cellarites was seen at the Police Recreation Club where the Clube Lusitano Greens fulfilled the prognostigations of bowling experts by defeating their hosts. The victory by the Portuguese was attained through winning two rinks and losing one, and the difference in the narrow margin of only seven woods, the score being 64-57.

J. Sepe skipped his four to an impressive 26-11 win over R. C. Martin. The closest tussle was seen when Dr. D. M. P. Gutterres and his men edged out J. M. Sanbrook's four 26-21. The Police scored their solitary point through M. L. Crowther and his rink who vanquished H. J. Encarnacao's four with an overwhelming 25-12 win.

P.R.C. 1; LUSITANO GREENS 4

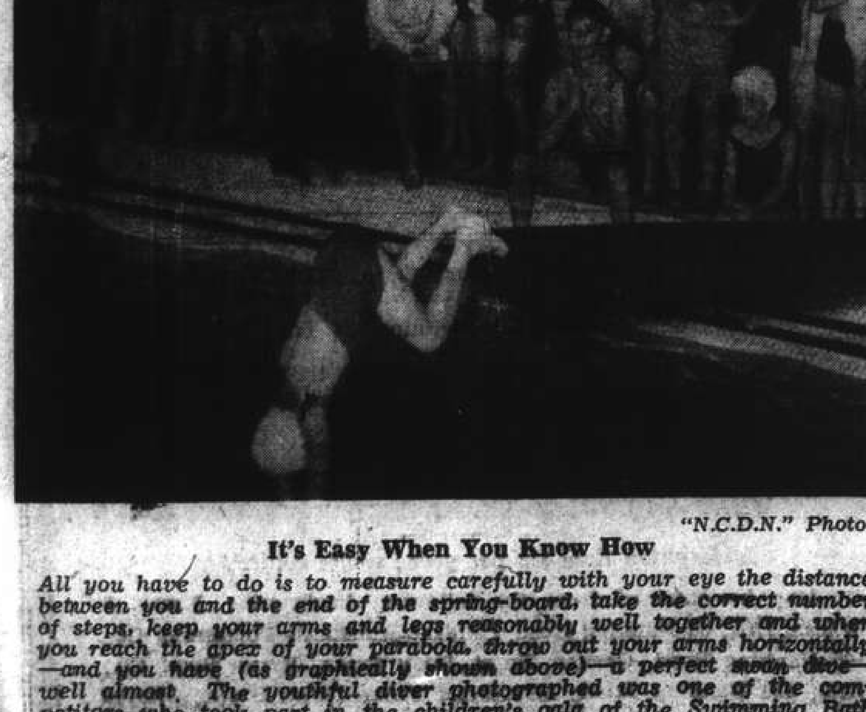
R. C. Martin (skip)	11	J. Sepe (skip)	26
I. B. Williams		A. F. Gomes	
D. Crawford		L. F. Lopes	
G. Knowles		A. C. Sequeira	
J. M. Sanbrook (skip)	21	Dr. D. M. P. Cutterres (skip)	26
C. McCahey		E.A.S.C. de Souza	
J. Knifton		J. E. Medina	
J. Ball		J. Rivero	
M. L. Crowther (skip)	25	H. J. Encarnacao (skip)	12
W. Hutton		A. J. Roza	
C. White		L. M. d'Almeida	
S. Nancarrow		S. F. Xavier	
	57		64

Y.B.C. 4; S.J.G.C. 1.

A. Sharp (skip)	22	H. Cranfield (skip)	11
D. MacCallum		C. Avison	
G. Mitchell		T. Barry	
H. Booth		A. Whitmore	
L. Beattie (skip)	13	A. E. Hayward (skip)	25
C. M. Keenan		F. Stebbeds	
J. T. Wakelin		O. Nordling	
J. Kearns		J. Scott	
J. O. Drysdale (skip)	29	P. Ephgrave (skip)	8
W. Simpson		D. Macrae	
H. Jackson		W. Fischer	
R. M. Jordan		G. Watt	
	64		44

S.R.C. 4; H.G.C. 1.

V. L. Xavier (skip)	27	C. A. Pereira (skip)	12
W. Moore		A. M. Gonsalves	
J. J. Aldeguer		V. O. Remedios	
H. R. Hotchkiss		F. J. Skinner	
G. Madar (skip)	17	F. Medina (skip)	18
J. A. Tibble		Alb. G. Costa	
T. C. Avery		G. C. Jorge	
E. Gifford		A. C. Sousa	
P. Madar (skip)	21	J. M. O. Sequeira (skip)	18
J. R. McDonald		A. F. Diniz	
C. J. Merrit		A. M. Correa	
F. M. R. Remedios		O. R. Holmes	
	65		48



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

It's Easy When You Know How

All you have to do is to measure carefully with your eye the distance between you and the end of the spring-board, take the correct number of steps, keep your arms and legs reasonably well together and when you reach the apex of your parabola, throw out your arms horizontally—and you have (as graphically shown above)—a perfect swan dive—well almost. The youthful diver photographed was one of the competitors who took part in the children's gala of the Swimming Bath Club yesterday morning.

Don McNeill Opens With Victory in Amateur Tennis

Forest Hills, Aug. 30.

Don McNeill, defending champion, today beat George Pryor, unseeded, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 and thereby gained the second round of the national singles tennis championship.

Dorothy Bundy beat Mrs. Norman Barber, 6-3, 6-3.

Frank Kovacs defeated Bernard Welsh, 6-3, 4-6, 6-1, 7-5. Lyttleton Rogers defeated Marshal Chambers, 6-3, 6-2, 1-6, 6-1. Gilbert Hunt defeated Ronald Edwards, 6-4, 7-5, 6-1 Edward Alloo defeated Russell Bobbit, 6-0, 6-2, 6-3. Gordon R. Mulloy defeated Sidney Wood, Jr., 6-3, 8-6, 6-3.

Bryan "Bitsy" Grant, Jr. defeated Ray Gladman, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3. Robert L. Riggs defeated Robin Hippenstiel, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

Helen Bernard defeated Mrs. Madge Vosters, 6-1, 6-2.—United Press.

Chateau la Rose Is St. Leger Favourite

Newbury, Aug. 31.

Chateau la Rose, owned by Mr. H. E. Morriss, of Shanghai, joined Mazarin as joint 6-1 favourite in the course betting on the St. Leger yesterday. Eight to one on others were offered.

Bassanio and St. Blazey, which were both 100-1 chances in the last callover, have been scratched.—Reuter.

Revised Schedule for Ladies' Softball

Following is the revised schedule of the ladies' softball competitions sponsored by Erin-Villa:—

TOMORROW

p.m.
5.45 Portugal v. Rest of World (E.V.).

THURSDAY

6.00 C.C.C. v. Mollers (C.C.C.).
6.00 Erin-Villa "B" v. F.M.C. (E.V.).

FRIDAY

6.00 "Y" Reds v. Race Clubbers (R.G.).

SATURDAY

5.45 Russia v. British Empire (S.A.B.C.).

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

a.m.
8.45 "Y" Reds v. A.S.P. "B" (K.P. 2).
9.30 China v. Portugal or The World (K.P. 1).

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

p.m.
6.00 F.M.C. v. Lantern (F.M.C.).

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

5.45 A.S.P. "B" v. C.C.C. (R.G.).
5.45 A.S.P. "A" v. Texaco (P.C.C.).
5.45 "Y" Reds v. Erin-Villa "A" (E.V.).

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

5.45 A.S.P. "B" v. Erin-Villa "A" (E.V.).

Alekhine Appearing in Chess Tournament

Berlin, Aug. 30.

An International chess tournament will be held here commencing September 8 and ending September 21, the D.N.B. agency announced today.

Fourteen nations will take part. Alekhine, world chess champion, will represent France.—Havas Telemondial.

Brooklyn Dodgers Sell Pitcher Mace Brown

New York, Aug. 30.

The Brooklyn Dodgers today sold their right-handed pitcher, Mace Brown, to the Los Angeles Angels of the Pacific Coast League. Brown was obtained early this year from the Pittsburgh Pirates. He was used in 24 games as a relief hurler, winning three and losing two.—United Press.

Ward Captures U.S. Amateur Golf Title

Omaha, Aug. 31.

Marvin "Bud" Ward, of Spokane, yesterday won the National Amateur Golf title for the second time in three years, by defeating Pat Abbott of Pacific Palisades, California, four and three in 36 holes.

Marvin "Bud" Ward the previous day displayed the same relentless steadiness with which he won the championship in 1939 to crush Bobby Riegel, 9 and 8, in the semi-final in a 36 hole match.

At the same time, Patrick Abbott, the unemployed Hollywood movie actor, defeated Ted Bishop, 1 up, on the 36th green.—United Press.

King Scores Season's 10th Race Victory When Big Game Wins

Newbury, Aug. 31.

The King's Big Game, by Bahram out of Myrobella, won a thrilling race yesterday for the valuable Champagne Stakes by a short head from Lord Derby's Watling Street, by Fairway out of Ranai.

Lord Rosebery's Hyperides, by Hyperion out of Priscilla, was two lengths behind third.

Trained by Fred Darling and ridden by Harry Wragg, Big Game scored his fifth win of the season, having thrice been successful as a Myrobella colt in the early racing days. He started a hot favourite at two to one, while the starting price for Watling Street was 7-2 and Hyperides 9-1.

Big Game was not in his usual brilliant form and was put under pressure for the first tim , but he kept his unbeaten record, and the crowd showed their appreciation of the King's tenth win this season by cheering for a long period.—Reuter.

Steeplechasing to Resume in England

Newbury, Aug. 31.

Authoritative circles stated today that steeplechasing will be held on Saturdays starting November 8, though the first venue has not been settled.

Fewer courses are available. Most meetings will take place at Cheltenham, Nottingham and Manchester, with occasional fixtures at Taunton.

Prominent trainers of jumpers feel that a 20 weeks' programme, which, with occasional clashings may produce 30 meetings, is sufficient only if no long intervals, through unforeseen circumstances, come between meetings. In that case they hope new fixtures for abandoned meetings will be sanctioned.—Reuter.

London Counties Score Comfortable 6-Wicket Triumph

London, Aug. 31.

Football overlapped cricket in England yesterday, but there were good attendances wherever King Willow held sway, and spectators had plenty of thrills at Tonbridge, where the London-Counties beat Frank Woolley's team.

The latter were all out in 80 minutes for 69, which total the Counties passed for the loss of five wickets, winning the 12-a-side game by six wickets through batting on to a total of 162 for 10.

The Public Schools provided good cricket at Lord's, where the South beat the North by 247 runs. The South declared at 275 for six, with D.P.T. Deshon of Sherborne getting a century before lunch. The North were all out for 28, with T. E. Bailey, who scored 63 for the South, taking five wickets for 11 runs.

An Army team was too good for the Metropolitan Police, the opening pair hitting off the necessary 130 to win the game.—Reuter.

All-England Cricketer Recovering from Wounds

Lieut. I. A. R. Peebles, R.A., all-England and Middlesex cricketer, who is reported wounded in a War Office casuality list, is making good progress and is out of hospital.

Joe DiMaggio Honoured By Team-Mates

Washington, Aug. 30.

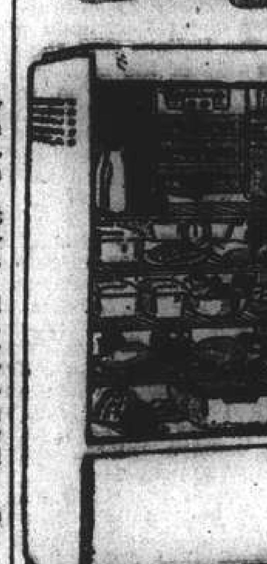
Joe DiMaggio's teammates on the New York Yankees gave him a surprise party Friday night, presenting their star outfielder with a sterling silver humidor as a token of the important part he has played in the club's pennant drive.

On the inside of the cover are engraved the individual signatures of the Yanks.—United Press.

GOLDEN GRIFFIN MEDICINAL TEAS

DRINK
GOLDEN GRIFFIN
STOMACH TEA

and you will correct those digestive complaints which occur during the hot weather, resulting from tainted food and other causes. $2 and $4 per package, at all Pharmacies.



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The All-British compresser and condensing units are made to the highest degree of efficiency in keeping operating costs to a minimum.
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THE LADY FROM CHEYENNE

starring LORETTA YOUNG

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ADDED ATTRACTION: "MOUNTAIN SUMMER" in Color

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Favorite Old-time Songs!

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From a London dugout to a spy-hideout in Lisbon ..it's the screen's most exciting romantic adventure!

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SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL A.T.I. THEATRES at the CATHAY, GRAND, NANKING Or DOWNTOWN at SAM LAZARO BROTHERS!

Mr. Persen Describes Nazis Dread of Winter Campaign

HITLER is staking everything to bring his Russian adventure to a close before the end of September, particularly his campaign in northern Russia, owing to the German army's dread of a Russian winter. That the Nazi troops will find the intense Russian cold an insuperable barrier in their campaign can be judged from the severe handships experienced by German soldiers in the winter drive against Norway, according to Mr. K. A. Persen in another "Uncensored News from Norway" broadcast delivered over station "XMHA" last night. Not being able to withstand the Norwegian cold it is doubtful if the German troops would be fortified against the rigours of a Russian winter where they would not even have the comfort of barracks owing to the "scorched earth policy" of the Russians, he said.

Before beginning his talk, Mr. Persen said:— Tonight I want to pay a special tribute to one of our gallant Allies, a country and people with whom Norway has never been at war and always maintained the best of relations. Today our Netherlands friends are celebrating the 61st birthday of their beloved Queen, who in common with other rulers of the peoples who have been overrun by Hitler's hordes is today living in exile. None knew better than Hitler the place that the Constitutional Heads of the Democratic countries held in the hearts of their people. This was the reason why he did everything possible to capture them. He was convinced that if he had succeeded he would have been able to wield a powerful weapon against the peoples of the subjected nations.

We Norwegians have always had a feeling of sincere admiration for the people of Holland, a feeling which has been intensified since the invasion of our respective countries. We understand perhaps better than any the "tough stouthearted Dutch" as Mr. Winston Churchill so aptly described them. We know that they will never submit to slavery and oppression and that some day they will regain a liberty which they have proved through centuries of progress that they so richly deserve.

Every Norwegian today will join them in extending heartfelt felicitations to Queen Wilhelmina and unite with our brave Allies in fervent prayers that soon they will be able to welcome her back to a country whose people through suffering and privation have learned, even more than ever before, to value her long and wide guidance through the most difficult periods in history. May He in Whom we all put our trust keep his Almighty Hand over your Land and its people and speed the day for your deliverance from the enemies of Civilization."

"There is one fact which will play a major role in Hitler's winter campaign against Russia. The Nazi uniforms are made chiefly from ersatz material and are therefore a poor protection against the bitter cold of a Russian winter. This fact was proved in Norway during the last winter when the Nazi troops of occupation suffered intensely from the cold weather. A countryman of mine who spent that winter at home told me that one of the most coveted items on the list of confiscated goods in Norway after the invasion was Norwegian uniforms. It was a frequent sight on the streets of most Norwegian towns to see Nazi soldiers walking about in Norwegian uniforms. They had not even taken the trouble to have the red stripes removed from the trousers. Perhaps one of the reasons for this is that some German generals also sport red stripes along their trousers and that this makes the soldiers feel somewhat distinguished. All woollen goods also disappeared in no time from the shops.

The Nazi soldiers were almost as keen to obtain heavy underwear as they were to gorge themselves on decent food. It is certain that if they found the Norwegian winter cold they will discover that a Russian winter is even more severe and in Russia they will not be blessed with comfortable barracks and homes in view of the Russian "scorched earth policy." Tents are not going to afford much protection against the biting winds of the Russian steppes. The German army has always feared a Russian winter campaign and unless one has had personal experience of what intense cold can mean it is difficult to imagine the hardships which will face the Nazi soldiers in Russia during the coming winter. This is one of the main reasons why Hitler is staking everything to bring the Russian adventure to a conclusion not later than September, particularly in northern Russia.

"Crusaders" Desert

The other day I received some very amusing news concerning a contingent of Spanish 'crusaders' on their way across Germany to fight against the Russians. The officers of these 'crusaders,' who had stopped over near Beyruth, discovered one day on inspecting their 'braves' that 250 men were missing. These 250 men had deserted somewhere along the way from Spain.

About two weeks ago a manifesto was circulated in Norway addressed to the youth of the country. This manifesto called on all Norwegians not to join in any assistance against Russia. It states in part: "Germany has in a brazen and lying statement maintained that they are waging a war to protect Christianity. Remember that it is Germany not Russia which has captured Norway. It was the Nazis who started this terrible butchery of human beings. None of you must join in this campaign and thus help the fiends. Remember: One for all and all for one. Refuse to take any part whatsoever in the efforts of the quislings to assist Germany." The manifesto ended by stating: "God bless our King and our Fatherland."

When news was received that the first Norwegian planes had arrived in Britain from Canada and were taking an active part in the fight with the R.A.F. tremendous enthusiasm prevailed in Norway and it can be said that every Norwegian in spite of restrictions and punishments in listening with bated breath to the news from London, not only in connection with the activities of our Airforce, but also the splendid work carried on by our Navy and Merchant Marine.

It may not be generally known that about 50 per cent. of the gasoline and oil supplies which arrive in Britain from abroad is being carried in Norwegian tankers flying the Norwegian flag. And it is not only vital gasoline and oil which are carried in Norwegian bottoms. Munitions, foodstuffs and other essential supplies are carried by our ships not only to Great Britain but to other theatres of war. Even before the war by far the greater part of the Norwegian merchant fleet was engaged in international trade and only a small fraction in home import and coastwise traffic. The tonnage engaged in ocean going traffic exceeded that of the United States and Japan and was only surpassed by that of Britain.

Indispensable Part

This is more true than ever today. It can therefore be said that the Norwegian Merchant Marine is playing an indispensable part in the Battle of the Atlantic, in fact in the Battle of All the Seas. In importance to the Allied war effort it is second only to that of Great Britain. Mr. Ronald Cross, former British Minister of Shipping, once stated: Norway's contribution to the Allied merchant fleet is of decisive importance either in ships or of the men who man them. The enemy is doing his utmost to destroy our sea-line. The men who man the ships stand in the front line of battle." And Mr. Trygve Lie, our Foreign Minister, recently stated: "From the seamen who have the hardest duties of all there has been shown the most unconditional loyalty to the legal Norwegian authorities."

I had the privilege of listening to a speech delivered from London on August 23 by our Minister of Supply and Shipping, Major A. Sunde. Apart from the encouraging figures concerning the decrease in the Allied shipping losses and the statement that up to August 23 not a single Norwegian ship had been lost during this month the Minister's speech was one of encouragement and a real message of hope to the Norwegians at home. He said: " We are following with deepest respect, admiration and pride your resistance against tyranny. Remember that a Nemesis goes through life and that the time will come when not only the quislings will pay and pay in full for their misdeeds but also those Germans who have been especially active in our country tyrannizing our people."

On August 28 Professor J.S. Worm-Muller in a speech from London dwelt particularly on the loyal attitude of our sailors and men, especially our officers, who have carried on so splendidly during the war. He told several amusing incidents describing how our seamen feel about the quislings and the Nazis. Professor Worm-Muller said: "Our seamen strengthen our faith and this reminds me of the letter a young married Norwegian lady wrote to her husband serving on one of the ships carrying cargo between the United States and Great Britain: She said: 'If you give up sailing now you need not come home any more'." The Professor also related the story about the Norwegian captain who a couple of days after the invasion of Norway whilst having a drink with some colleagues at the Hongkong Hotel told them what he had done after Quisling sent out his instructions to all the Norwegian ships to head for neutral or Axis ports.

The captain wired Quisling as follows: "Quisling, Oslo. Proceeding Hongkong. Go to the devil." The captain's statement was received with such enthusiasm by all the Norwegian skippers in Hongkong that they insisted on honouring him with one of the finest dinners ever served in the Hongkong Hotel. The Professor in the course of his speech made some very caustic and telling remarks about Quisling and stated that if someone thought he (the Professor) did not know him they were mistaken since Quisling once happened to live in the same buiding as he did. "Already at that time," Professor Worm-Muller said: "his mental condition was by no means as it should be and it was bound to become worse."

Addressing Quisling directly he said: "Quisling, you are a political blockhead and if you think you are going to escape us you are sadly mistaken. A parasite like you can only exist when you have something rotten to feed on." Referring to the present conditions in Great Britain he said: "I cannot help laughing when I listen to Oslo radio telling us that everything is practically over and that Great Britain is in a terrible state. I have recently travelled all over the country and seen for myself the excellent conditions and moral prevailing. I have also had the pleasure of meeting our soldiers in training and if the traitors at home should happen to think that they are not up to much just let them wait till our men get their chance to get at them."

Norwegians Against Russians

Since the Nazis in Norway are not able to induce any Norwegians to join up voluntarily to fight in Finland they are now contemplating a step which will have serious repercussions in Norway namely, to compel Norwegians of military age to take up arms against Russia. Apart from the fact that this is a screaming injustice against the Norwegian people it is also a definite violation of all international rights and it should be remembered that they are making our countrymen liable to serious punishment under Article 86 of our military laws. There seems, however, no limit to the steps they are prepared to take to gain their ends. The National Union are now conducting an intensive propaganda trying to blame the seriousness of the food situation in Norway on the British blockade, although everyone knows that Germany is to blame for all the difficulties now prevailing.

The railways in Norway are facing a serious situation due to lack of material for repairs and things are going from bad to worse all over the country. It will not be long before the entire railway traffic will have to be curtailed still more.

For some time it has, of course, been extremely difficult apart from military regulations for the Norwegian public to travel since the Nazi military authorities have practically monopolized the various railway lines. The other day Mr. Hauge, a police commissioner, was arrested by the Gestapo. The reason for his arrest was that he had been accused of taping out the "V" sign. In this connection the names of four Norwegian students must now be added to the list of traitors in Norway since these young men made the report to the Gestapo. Mr. Hauge was released soon after his arrest, but the very day after his release he was arrested again. It must have annoyed the Nazis very much to hear the names of the four traitors announced from London only a few days after this incident took place.

Norwegian patriots have been getting much amusement from passing around this anecdote: It seems that puppet Quisling paid a visit to a mental hospital in Oslo and asked one of the patients if he knew who Norway's greatest men were. "Of course! there was Ibsen and Grieg, Bjornsen and Nansen; all very good friends of mine, by the way." "Yes, yes," said Quisling impatiently. "But don't you know who I am?" "No. I don.t." "Well, I am Vidkun Quisling." "I never heard of him." "What! I tell you I am Vidkun Quisling, the greatest Norwegian since King Harald the Fair-Haired." At this the inmate soothingly patted the Puppet on the shoulder: "I sympathize with you, old man. That's how it began with me too."

Body of Portuguese Found Off Pootung Point by Police

It was early in the morning of July 2, that Mr. A. X. Xavier, 24-year old Portuguese, hired sampan No. 551 at No. 13 Jetty on the Bund and ordered the boatman to take him to the N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf. He never returned and it was only yesterday morning that his body was found by the River Police off Pootung Point.

According to details obtained, Mr. Xavier, who taught English to Japanese members of the Shanghai Municipal Police hired the sampan with the express thought of committing suicide because of an unhappy love affair (this was the reason he gave in his diary, which was found in the boat).

As the sampan approached the No. 6 buoy, off the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Mr. Xavier told the boatman that he was going to commit suicide and asked him to shout for help as soon as he would submerge. He then jumped into the water, but was drowned despite frantic efforts made by the boatman to save him. The time was exactly 5.30 a.m.

Search Proves Futile

The boatman immediately notified the River Police of the occurrence, but search for his body proved futile. Three books, however, including the diary, were found in the boat. His identity was proved when the River Police got in touch with some Japanese members at Yulin Road Police station, who identified the books as those belonging to deceased.

The Portuguese Consulate-General was informed, but it was not until yesterday morning that a River Police patrol found the body off Pootung Point. A card, belonging to a Japanese member of the S.M.P., was found in his jacket pocket. The Japanese policeman was called out to identify the body, which was later taken to the Municipal Mortuary.

Smiling Lull Between Battles

The British forces in the Tobruk Garrison have few moments for relaxation. Defences are constantly being strengthened and there are frequent enemy attacks to be repelled, but when a lull comes along the redoubtable members of the Royal Armoured Corps pictured above, show that they are equally good at taking a respite as they are in action.

Local Netherlanders Celebrate Queen Wilhelmina's Birthday

DUTCHMEN all over the world celebrated the sixty-first birthday of their exiled ruler, Queen Wilhelmina, yesterday and Shanghai Netherlanders and their Allied friends attended a special service in the morning at the Union Church, with the Rev. W. H. Hudspeth officiating. The national colours of Holland and Union Jack were hung behind the altar.

Among those present at the service were Mr. G. W. Boissevain, Consul-General and President of the Netherlands Consular Court for Mid-China, Mr. J. van den Berg, Consul, Mr. A. H. George, British Consul-General, Mr. J. A. Ribeiro de Melo, Portuguese Consul-General and Consular Judge, Major J. Stepan, local representative of Free Czecho-Slovaks, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Carriere, Mr. and Mrs. C. Riem, Mr. A. H. Hasselman, Netherlands Vice-Consul, Mr. C. J. Schaap, Mr. and Mrs. Winkelman, and Mr. R. A. Kreulen.

Mr. Hudspeth delivered an inspiring address, in which he prophesied that the power that had conquered nations by lies and treachery would be crushed in its turn by righteousness, and that the day would dawn when the Dutch would be able to see their country free. It was true, he said, that a well disciplined army and a strong navy and air force could crush countries, but as it was in the past so would it be in the future, and right would conquer might in the end.

At the end of the service the entire congregation stood up as the national anthem of Holland was sung by the local Netherlanders.

Birthday Statement

The following statement was issued yesterday by Mr. J. F. A. van Weezel Errens, Hon. Secretary of the Netherlands Association in Shanghai, on the occasion of Queen Wilhelmina's birthday. It was scheduled to be given over Radio Station XCDN, but could not be delivered as the station was not on the air.

The tragic circumstances of our mother-country suffering under the yoke of the ruthless Nazi oppressors, do not justify a joyous celebration of the day. It is therefore entirely in line with the religious character of our beloved Queen, that the London Committee of the foundation "Netherlands Day of Freedom" wired the local sub-committees all over the world, to mark this day with a Church service. The Netherlands community in Shanghai was privileged this morning to assemble in the Union Church Hall and to listen to an eloquent and touching sermon by the Rev. W. H. Hudspeth, which deeply stirred the hearts of all of us. Our national flag, red, white and blue, symbol of honour and freedom, proudly displayed in the Church side by side with the Union Jack, the solemn organ tones of our National Anthem, which in itself is a beautiful hymn, made us proud and grateful to be allowed in the presence of so many of our British Allies, to bow our heads and pray for our Queen.

"During Her reign of now 43 years over Holland and over the Netherlands territories overseas, Queen Wilhelmina has always proved Herself a very worthy descendant of Her great forefather, William the Silent, the great champion of freedom and unequalled in the firmness of his convictions.

Great Ruler

"It is a well known fact among the Netherlanders that Queen Wilhelmina is a ruler of outstanding abilities, a ruler in the true sense of the word. The Queen has always taken a very active part in the business of State, many a time she has surprised her advisers by Her profound and detailed knowledge of the matters which were up for discussion and consultation.

"When in the early days of the invasion of Holland, as soon as it became evident that the Germans were out to capture, dead or alive, the Queen and all members of the Royal Family, She took the momentous decision of leaving Netherlands Soil, our people at home were thunderstruck. A wave of despair came over Holland, all was lost when the Queen was gone.

Leads Fight for Liberation

"In the early days there was much criticism of this action but it did not last long. The Queen herself in a broadcast to her people gave the reasons for Her departure viz: that She in London would be of infinitely more service to Her country by rallying Her overseas Empire and the free Netherlanders all over the world around Her and leading them in their fight for the liberation of the Mother-country than She could have been as a helpless prisoner in the hands of the Germans. And the Netherlanders overseas and in occupied territory have quickly realised how right and far-sighted the Queen's decision has been.

No Sacrifice Too Great

"Since the seat of the Netherlands Government was transferred to London, the Queen more than ever has been the leading and dominating spirit in the Cabinet. As in other democracies at the time of the outbreak of this War, our Government was not in the hands of men who all were equal to cope with affairs as they presented themselves. For decades the policy of the Netherlands Government had been based on the neutrality principle involving concessions, appeasements and hesitations to do the obvious thing for fear of provoking our not to be trusted German neighbour. The elderly statesmen, brought up in this school could not adjust themselves to the rapid and momentous change brought about by the war. But the Queen could, from the very first day that She and Her Cabinet set up the Government in London, the path to follow was clear to Her never give up, no sacrifice is too great. Nazism must be destroyed, the Netherlands must rise again as a free and independent country. Changes in the Cabinet took place and we now have long since reached that happy stage where there is gathered around our Queen, a small body of able advisers and executives, firmly united in their confidence that to quote the Queen's own words, "we must exercise patience until our spiritual victory over the dark powers which try to ensnare our civilisation and crush our most sacred rights, will have been sealed by our weapons."

"It was therefore a happy thought which originated in the Netherlands East Indies, that today's birthday present to our Queen from the Netherlanders all over the world should be a warship, a destroyer. During the Shanghai troubles in 1937 there was in the harbour here a Netherlands destroyer, the "Van Galen." This gallant little ship took a conspicuous part in the fighting off Rotterdam in May 1940. She was credited with having made the airfield Waalhaven, which was captured by parachute troops, untenable for the Germans, German dive-bombers repeatedly attacked her and succeeded after 41 attacks in sinking her. The crew swam ashore and joined the land forces.

The name "Van Galen' has therefore a most glorious ring and the destroyer which is being presented today as a birthday present, shall bear that illustrious name.

"It was a British destroyer that safely carried our Queen to England in May 1940, and I do not doubt that our gallant British friends who do us the honour of calling us their Allies, will rejoice with us infinitely on the day, that H.M.'s own destroyer, the "Van Galen 1941" carries Her back to Rotterdam and to Her country, that She loves so dearly, to reign in peace and happiness for many many years to come."

China Britons Thanked For Contributions

The following is the text of a telegram which has been received from Colonel Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Aircraft Production, which I shall be grateful if you will publish.

"Latest £19,000 raises British contributions for purchase of British aircraft to £200,000. Please assure all contributors towards this further splendid gift that they have helped us to increase our ever-growing attacks on Germany and again convey my deep appreciation."

German Refugee Robbed In Daylight Hold-up

A daring hold-up was committed by five unarmed Chinese on Tongshan Road, near Kungping Road, at 11.20 a.m. yesterday when they stopped a German-Jewish refugee, tied his legs with a piece of rope, and robbed him of $200 in cash and a pair of spectacles.

The highwaymen took to flight immediately after and managed to escape. The victim reported the case to Wayside station as soon as he freed himself.

Black Market Here Said Hard Hit

Satisfaction was expressed in the Chinese press yesterday that the various banks in Shanghai stopped quoting foreign exchange rates used in the black or unofficial market commencing last Friday, and this was said to be the first step towards entirely abolishing the black market.

It was admitted that, speculation in the black foreign exchange market was not done with entirely, although improvement was witnessed. It was alleged that a foreign bank did announce the black market rates and that there was even a "black market within the black market," meaning private dealings were still indulged in by speculators.

Speculators Curbed

The speculators did nothing openly and middlemen were not much interested in handling their business to avoid risks. In view of this, it was said, the black market was hard hit and therefore the "black market within the market" began to exist.

Financial circles in Shanghai are watching Hongkong where an important meeting of members of the China Stabilization Committee is in session. The Chinese press hints that the Hongkong committee must do something further to restrict the granting of foreign exchange allotments to legitimate merchants. It is said that although the Committee possesses U.S.$50,000,000 the funds may be exhausted and that Shanghai alone needs about U.S.$750,000 daily.

Vichy Denies Invasion Of South China

Vichy Aug. 31.

Dispatches from Saigon yesterday said that authorities had denied invasion of southern China by French troops from Indo-China and the occupation of a Chinese town.

Denying a Chungking protest delivered recently, the dispatches said authorities declared no French or native troops of Indo-China had crossed the frontier any time anywhere.—United Press.

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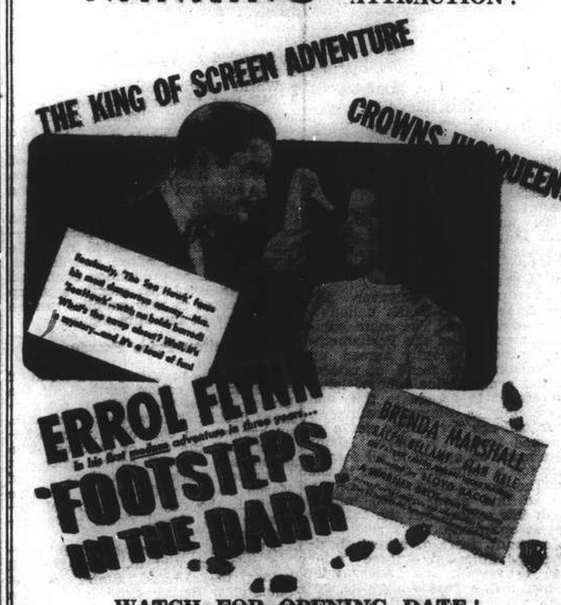

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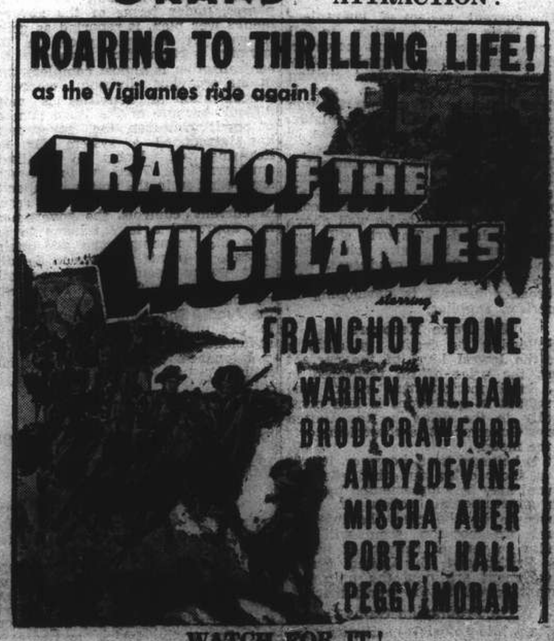

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 30.

Dull but steady conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange today, with prices mostly closing fractions higher. Business was very light in view of the long weekend. The undertone of the market, however, was firm, with selective buying in evidence, especially of aircrafts and of rubbers and oils, as a result of the improved outlook for the Far East.

The volume of trading totalled 230,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
20 Indust.	127.73	127.42	127.70	—0.27
20 Rails	30.19	30.08	30.19	—0.12
15 Utilit.	18.76	18.70	18.73	—0.04
40 Bonds	—	—	90.66	—0.03

Aug.	29	30	Aug.	29	30
Adams Exp	*7	*7	Int T & T	2¼	2¼
Alg Lug	23⅜	23¼	Johns Man	[illegible]	68¼
Allis Chal	29⅞	29⅜	Kennecott	38⅛	38⅜
Amer Can	82½	82½	Libbey O F	27⅞	27⅞
Amer Cyan	41⅝	*40½	Lockheed	29⅜	29⅜
A & For	*0⅞	*0⅞	Loew's	36⅞	37
.. $7 pfd	21⅜	22¼	Martin	28⅝	29¼
Am Loco	13¼	13⅜	Mont Ward	34⅞	35¼
Am Metal	20	*19¼	Nat Avia	9¼	9⅞
Am Rad	6⅜	6¼	N C Bank	*26¼	*26¼
Am R Mill	14⅜	14⅜	Nat Dairy	†15	15
Am Smelt	42¼	42	Nat Dist	24	24¼
Am Sugar	*18	*18½	Nat P & L	5¼	5¼
Am T & T	155¼	155¼	N Sup	7	7¼
Am Tob	70¼	*70	N Y Cent	12⅜	13
Am Wtwrk	4⅜	4¼	Niag Hud	2⅜	2¼
Anaconda	†28	28¼	N Am Avia	15¼	15⅞
Atchison	28	28⅜	N Am Co	13½	13¼
Aviation	3¼	3⅜	Nthrn Pac	7⅞	7¼
Bald Loco	15¼	15¼	Packard	2¾	3
Balt & O	4⅞	4⅞	Pan Oil	4¼	*4
Barns Oil	10⅜	10⅞	Paramount	14⅞	15
Bendix	38¾	38¼	Penn R R	23⅜	23⅞
Beth St	69⅜	69⅞	Phil Pet	44⅞	44⅞
Bliss	16⅛	16⅛	Pullman	27	*27
Boeing	19⅞	20⅛	Pure Oil	9¼	9⅜
Borg Warn	19⅜	20	Radio	4	4¼
Briggs	19⅞	20	Reading	16⅜	*16¼
Budd Mfg	4⅜	4⅜	Rem Arm	*4¼	*4⅜
Can Pac	4⅜	4⅜	Rep Avtn	3⅜	3⅞
Celanese	26	*26¼	Rep Steel	20¼	20¼
C N Bank	*30¼	*30¼	Reynolds	32⅝	32¼
Ches & O	37⅞	38	Schenley	17⅜	17¼
Chrysler	57⅜	58¼	Shell	14	*14
Col G & E	2⅜	2⅞	Soc Vac	9⅜	9¼
Com & S	0⅜	0⅞	Sthrn Pac	13⅞	14¼
Coml Cr	24¼	24	Sthrn Rly	30⅛	30⅛
Cons Edis	17⅝	18	Spicer	*36	36
Cons Oil	5¼	5⅜	Stand	5⅛	5⅞
Cop St	*15	*15	St G & E	*17	17¼
Curtiss Wr	9¼	9⅜	St Oil	43⅞	43¼
Dist Corp	17¼	17¼	Studebaker	5⅞	6⅛
Doug Air	74⅜	74⅞	Swift	22⅛	22⅞
Du Pont	156	155⅛	Technicol	9⅛	9¼
E P Lead	9¼	9⅜	Texas	42⅞	42⅞
E A Lite	28⅜	28¼	Transam	4⅝	*4¼
Elec B & S	2¼	2¼	Tw C Fox	8¼	8⅝
.. $5 pfd	59¼	*54¼	Un B & P	11¼	11¼
.. $6 pfd	59⅞	59⅞	Un Pac	†81⅞	81⅞
El P & L	33⅞	34	Un A Lines	11¼	11¼
Flintkote	*15⅛	15	Un Air	41⅞	41⅞
Gen Elec	32⅜	32⅞	Un Corp	0⅞	0⅞
Gen Motors	39¼	39¼	.. $3 pfd	23¼	22⅞
Gen Rly	*15¼	15¼	Un Gas	7⅞	7⅞
Gen T & R	13	13¼	US Rub	24⅜	25⅞
Godrich	19	19⅜	US Steel	57⅜	58
Goodyear	19⅛	19⅞	Vanadium	25⅞	*25⅞
Gt N I Ore	17⅜	17¼	Vultee	9	9⅞
Gt N Rly	25¼	26⅜	Walworth	5	5¼
Gt W Sug	26⅜	26⅜	War Br Pct	5¼	5¼
Int Nickel	127⅞	27⅞	West Elec	99	99
Int Paper	18¼	19	Wood Iron	26⅜	*25¼

BONDS

Am & For	62	*62½	Erie	30¼	*30¼
Aust Com	72	*72	Int T & T	45¼	45¼
Brazil	23	23	New Eng	62	62¼
.. 6½%	19¼	*18½	Sthrn Pac	51⅞	51⅞
C S P L	98	97⅞	St G & E	85	85¼

*—Bid. †—Ex Div. ‡—Asked.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices ruled firm today in a session of dull trading. Consolidated Aircraft continued to gain on the proposed 100 per cent. stock dividend. Sentiment was generally good, with a better Far Eastern outlook, and rubber shares improved in consequence.

All markets in America will remain closed today on the occasion of Labour Day.

N.Y. Stock Market Prices Firm

New York, Aug. 30.

Prices on the stock exchange were firm today but trading was dull.

Aircraft issues were the most active, with Consolidated and Boeing reaching new highs. Steels made small gains. Automobile shares were dull. Railroad shares showed little change while merchantiles were better.

United States Rubber was in demand on improvement of the Far Eastern outlook.—United Press.

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 30.

The cotton market opened quietly steady, with quotations ruling from unchanged to 4 points up. Reports of favourable weather in the cotton belt induced some selling, but this was met by a good trade and commission house demand on a Washington report indicating an upward revision of the parity price for cotton. At the last call over, quotations ranged from 13 to 21 points up from the previous final levels.

Sentiment in the Chicago Wheat Pit was better today, due to the resumption of trading in lard and cottonseed oil futures. The market ruled quiet and irregular, with some buying on the reaction theory meeting with hedge-selling. At the final bell, quotations were from unchanged to ⅛ cent down.

New York Cotton

Oct.	16.99-7.00	+15	Mar.	17.39 42	+21
Dec.	17.16 17	+13	May	17.45-43	+20
Jan.	17.20-20	+15	July	17.40 N	+ 20

Chicago Wheat			Chicago Corn		
Sept.	113⅜-113½	unc.	Sept.	77⅛-77	—¼
Dec.	117⅛-117¼	—⅛	Dec.	81⅝-81½	—⅛
May	120⅛-120⅜	unc.	May	85⅝-85⅝	unc.

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Tokyo Stock Market Continues Gains

Tokyo, Aug. 31.

The stock market here yesterday continued its gains because of expectations aroused by the Konoye message to President Roosevelt.

N.Y.K. short term shares gained two points, rising to Yen 95.80 for a recent new high.—United Press.

U.S. Facilitates Trade With Soviets

Washington, Aug. 31.

The State Department issued four new general export licences facilitating Soviet trade with the Western Hemisphere countries and British Empire ports via the United States.—Domei.

Manila Fibre Under Priority Control

Washington, Aug. 31.

The Office of Production Management yesterday placed Manila fibre under full priority control.—United Press.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Aug. 30.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

N. Y.	33¾-33¾	London	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$
Shanghai	19¼ N	2 mths	
Hongkong	85½	.. sellers	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$
		.. buyers	1/6

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	3$\frac{3}{16}$d.
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6
Berne	17.30	Hongkong	1/3$\frac{1}{32}$
Bel. Congo	176½	Singapore	2/4$\frac{3}{16}$

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

		Spain	9.25 N.
Paris	2.32	Shanghai	5.55 N.
S'zerland	23.35	Hongkong	25.34
Sweden	23.85	Hungary	19.85
Montreal	89.375	Manila	49.85 N.
Brazil	5.05		

London	4.03½
Buenos Aires, Paper	29.78
„ „ „ market rate	23.80
Montreal on London	4.51½

N—Nominal.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London: Aug. 30.

Fine Bank Bills.	3 months	1$\frac{1}{16}$%
Bank Bills.	6 months	1$\frac{3}{16}$%
Fine Trade Bills.	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills.	6 months	3¼%
Call Money		0⅞%

New York: Closed.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Par	Dividends: Annual rate ‡	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1936-40	1938	1939	1940	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express		0.40†	Irregular	11	0.40	0.16	0.29	0.46	6
Alleghany Ludlum Steel		2†	Apr. 1	19	1.49	D 1.04	1.49	2.78	8
Allis Chalmers		1.50†	Mar. 30	35	2.61	1.44	2.09	2.84	5
American can.		4	Feb. 15	50	5.66	4.35	6.22	5.88	5
Am. Cyanamid "B"	25	2.10	Apr. 1	18	1.65	0.91	2.01	2.44	5
Am. and Foreign Power		—	—	—	1.43	D 8.66	D 8.88	—	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.		1.40	Mar. 15	110	23.49	6.83	6.21	6.59	7
Am. Locomotive		—	—	nil	D4.17	D 4.90	D 4.45	0.50	nil
Am. Radiator		0.70†	Irregular	9	0.47	D 0.08	0.34	0.70	11
Am. Rolling Mill		0.95†	Irregular	29	1.26	D 1.16	0.69	1.96	7
American Smelting		2.75†	Feb. 28	38	4.94	3.24	4.36	4.21	6
Am. Sugar Refining		0.50	Irregular	137	0.12	D 6.10	D 0.84	2.65	3
Am. Tel. and Tel.	100	9	Jan. 15	127	9.29	8.16	9.24	10.08	6
Am. Tob. "B"	35	5	Mar. 1	24	4.37	4.89	5.42	5.59	7
Am. Waterworks		—	—	12	1.04	0.38	0.95	1.21	nil
Anaconda Copper	50	2.25†	Mar. 25	61	2.58	1.10	2.33	4.04	8
Atch. Top. & S. Fe	100	2	Irregular	—	1.32	0.83	0.94	2.69	7
Baldwin Locomotive	13	—	—	39	D0.05	D 1.09	0.41	1.75	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	100	—	—	—	D1.34	D 6.04	D 1.55	1.25	nil
Barnsdall Oil	5	0.60	Feb. 1	6	0.97	1.26	0.76	0.97	6
Bendix Aviation		3.75†	Mar. 1	15	1.56	0.07	2.14	3.09	9
Bethlehem Steel		5.75†	Irregular	129	5.76	D 0.70	5.75	14.04	8
Bliss (E. W.)		—	—	18	1.16	0.01	D 0.99	3.88	—
Boeing Airplane	5	—	—	5	D0.84	D 0.77	D 4.55	0.34	nil
Borg-Warner	5	1.80†	Apr. 1	18	2.50	D 0.01	2.43	2.88	9
Briggs Manufacturing		2.25	Mar. 30	16	2.92	0.42	109	3.09	11
Canadian Pacific Rly.	25	—	—	—	0.29	D 0.32	0.32	1.13	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	3.30	1.96	1.80	1.83	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	25	3.62½	Jan. 1	—	4.11	2.62	3.49	4.31	9
Chrysler	5	6†	Mar. 13	39	9.48	4.32	8.47	8.69	10
Columbia Gas and Electric		0.20†	Irregular	12	0.47	0.31	0.46	0.52	7
Commercial Credit	10	3	Mar. 31	29	5.20	4.60	4.01	4.23	13
Commonwealth & Southern		—	—	4	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.12	nil
Consolidated Edison		2	Mar. 15	45	2.21	2.09	2.22	2.23	11
Consolidated Oil		0.50‡	Feb. 15	18	0.81	0.55	0.55	0.28	8
Douglas Aircraft		5	Irregular	23	6.05	3.76	4.81	18.05	7
Dupont de Nemours	10	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	6.67	3.75	7.66	7.17	4
Eagle Picher Lead	10	0.50†	Irregular	15	0.65	—	1.29	1.42	5
Elec. Auto Lite		3	Apr. 1	19	3.64	1.53	4.72	5.01	10
Electric Bond & Share	5	—	—	13	0.26	0.18	0.24	0.29	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.		6	Feb. 1	—	6.74	—	—	6.86	10
Flintkote		1.50†	Irregular	16	1.73	1.21	2.11	2.10	10
General Electric		1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.61	0.90	1.43	1.95	6
General Motors	10	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.05	2.17	4.06	4.32	10
General Railway Signal		0.75	Irregular	17	0.49	D 0.85	0.34	1.21	5
Goodrich Rubber		0.75†	Irregular	29	1.73	0.14	3.51	3.18	4
Goodyear Tire and Rubber		1.25	Mar. 15	28	2.76	1.34	3.20	3.44	6
Great Northern Ry. Pfd		1.50†	—	—	3.33	1.09	3.47	4.08	5
Great Western Sugar		2	Jan. 2	14	2.45	3.08	1.47	1.67	7
Int. Nickel		2	Mar. 30	14	2.50	2.09	2.39	2.30	7
Int. Paper & Power		—	—	27	1.29	D 2.07	0.14	6.07	—
Int. Tel. and Tel.		—	—	30	0.90	1.10	0.76	D 0.03	nil
Kennecott		3†	Mar. 30	33	3.25	2.10	3.14	4.05	8
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass		3.50	Mar. 15	17	3.42	1.57	3.21	3.97	12
Lockheed Aircraft		1.50	Irregular	14	1.65	0.60	4.04	3.17	6
Loew's Inc.		3	Mar. 30	60	6.21	5.65	5.37	4.82	8
Montgomery Ward		2	Jan. 15	38	3.92	3.50	4.91	4.14	6
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	12½	1	F.A. 1	29	2.35	1.29	2.25	3.12	4
Nat. Dairy Products		0.80	Jan. 2	13	1.76	1.69	1.89	1.66	5
National Distillers		2	Feb. 1	23	3.65	3.85	3.43	3.28	8
Nat. Power and Light		0.60	Mar. 1	17	—	1.28	1.12	—	11
New York Central	1	—	—	—	0.42	D 3.13	0.70	1.75	nil
North Am. Aviation	10	0.75†	Irregular	3	—	0.55	2.06	2.06	5
North American Co.	25	0.60†	Jan. 2	16	1.83	1.55	1.99	1.92	5*
Pacific Gas and Electric		2	Jan. 16	31	2.64	2.42	2.84	2.65	7
Packard Motors		—	—	3	0.13	D 0.17	0.04	0.05	nil
Paramount Pictures	1	0.70†	Irregular	16	1.66	0.55	1.08	2.63	5
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	2	Irregular	—	2.36	0.84	2.43	3.51	8
Phillips Petroleum		2	Mar. 1	39	3.26	2.03	2.21	2.61	4
Public service of N. J.		2.30†	Mar. 30	24	2.60	2.34	2.88	2.42	9
Pure Oil		0.25	Irregular	23	1.30	0.38	1.11	1.21	3
Radio Corp.		0.20	Irregular	nil	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.42	5
Reynold Tobacco "B"		2.25	Jan. 1	15	2.64	2.37	2.56	2.55	7
Schenley	5	—	—	34	3.96	2.46	2.52	2.74	nil
Sears Roebuck		4.25	Mar. 16	48	5.65	4.18	6.60	6.32	6
Socony Vacuum Corp.	15	0.50†	M.S. 15	21	—	1.29	1.09	1.17	5
Southern Pacific	100	—	—	123	1.26	D 1.81	1.63	2.47	nil
Standard Brands		0.50	Jan. 2	4	0.74	0.62	0.51	0.71	8
Standard Gas & Electric		—	—	—	D1.38	D 2.49	D 1.34	D 0.75	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	25	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	—	2.86	3.27	4.54	4
Union Carbide & Carbon		2.85†	Jan. 2	31	4.03	2.77	3.86	4.55	4
Union Pacific Railway	100	6	Jan. 2	—	6.93	6.62	6.74	6.96	7
United Aircraft	5	4	Irregular	14	2.56	2.05	3.53	4.94	9
United Airlines	5	—	—	9	D0.04	D 0.66	0.21	0.52	nil
United Corp.		—	—	—	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.14	nil
United Gas Improvement		0.80	Mar. 23	11	1.05	0.99	1.07	1.04	11
U.S. Rubber	10	—	—	27	2.52	0.43	2.91	3.58	nil
U.S. Steel		4†	Irregular	119	3.56	D 3.79	1.83	8.84	7
Vanadium		1.75†	Irregular	31	1.86	0.61	3.25	2.84	7
Warner Bros. Pictures		—	—	19	0.92	0.41	0.36	0.63	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	50	5	Feb. 28	73	5.77	3.38	5.18	7.10	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

British Shipping Industry Improves Pre-War Profits

With the completion of the requisitioning of all ocean-going tonnage, except tankers, early in 1940, the shipping industry entered a new regime. For normal profits, there was substituted a guaranteed rate of earnings, divorced from freight rates, and dependent, in only a very limited degree, on operating costs, states "The Economist."

The terms allow, normally, a 10 per cent. return on the capital value of the ships owned; 5 per cent. for depreciation—6 per cent. for tankers—the normal rate, and 5 per cent. for interest. But a stable guaranteed income is dependent on maintaining fixed assets, and ships are today more liable to destruction than any other industrial property.

Shipping losses, occurring at a rate between 5 and 6 million tons gross per annum, dominate the present and the future earning power and financial position of the industry; in the absence of information as to the individual ships sunk, they also obscure the outlook for individual shipping companies. Thus, the speculative character of the industry has been increased by the war, as was inevitable.

The recent upward swing of Stock Exchange prices reflects the announcement of improved profits and the resumption of ordinary dividends in the case of Cairn Line and the Union-Castle Company. Two swallows do not make a summer, however, and the known facts of the complex situation should be examined carefully before it is concluded that shipping will do well out of wartime Government requisitioning.

"Liner" Cos. Treated Differently

The treatment of the "liner" companies under the scheme differs substantially from that accorded to "tramps." Liners are paid so much per ton, to cover running costs borne by shipowners, and a separate sum for interest and depreciation based on the cost price of each ship. The interest and depreciation allowances for a tramp ship are included in the scale of payments for operating costs and are determined according to the average cost price of each vessel of its particular size. The effect is obvious.

A liner company, such as Union-Castle, owning a highly efficient fleet of new or newly reconditioned vessels, receives an allowance based on their actual value, whereas a tramp fleet of ships, built at the high prices of the immediately pre-war years, may receive much less per ton and thus be unable to provide full depreciation as well as a return of 5 per cent on the capital represented. The position of these tramp ships may, however, be improved as a result of negotiations recently begun.

As stated, full requisitioning began early in 1940 and, in consequence, reports dated prior to December 31 last are liable to give a misleading picture of the effects of the change. For this reason, and owing to its disproportionate size, the figures of P. & O. are excluded from the total in the following table.

The preference capital of the five liner companies amounts to £2,965,000, while the whole capital of the tramp concerns is of one class. Particularly in the case of tramp shipping, 1937 was a boom period—the first year of prosperous trading since the 1929 crash. It is a more reliable standard for comparing shipping earnings under requisition—liner and tramp—than 1939, during which the imminence and outbreak of the war affected different companies in varying degrees.

The Chamber of Shipping's index number of shipping freights for 1937 was 131.5, compared with 100 for 1929 and an average of about 78 during intervening years. The Chamber estimated that in the three years 1936-38, and particularly as a result of improved freights in 1937, tramp earnings were almost sufficient to provide depreciation for those years and to make up the £10½ millions arrears of depreciation accumulated during 3½ years of depression.

It may be estimated that the earnings of 1936 and 1938 covered a year and a half of arrears, and those of 1937 the remaining two, besides current depreciation in each case. Thus, the 1937 earnings might be estimated roughly to represent 15 per cent on the average capital value of the tramp tonnage existing at that period. The four tramp companies given in the table showed a drop in profits compared with 1937 of 10 per cent. Liner company earnings in 1937 were on a smaller scale, as there is always a time-lag between improved trading and increased Conference rates which does not occur in the case of open-market freights. The average dividend distributed in 1938 by twenty-eight liner companies, owning over five million tons gross, was 4.79 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

Liners Improve Profits

It will be seen that each of the companies covered by the tables has shown greatly improved earnings in 1940 over those of 1939, while the liners have been able to improve on their 1937 profits. The average ordinary dividends paid for 1940 were 5.4 per cent in the case of the liner companies and 9.0 per cent in the case of the tramp; the latter compares with 6.9 per cent. for 1938 and 9.1 per cent. for 1937. In view of these figures, a certain optimism is, perhaps, only to be expected, but it is as well not to read too much into them.

They may prove to be an exceptionally favourable sample, and it is disclosed that the good results of the largest of the five liner companies, Union-Castle, owes something to the inclusion of taxation allowances from the previous year.

As they stand, and with all allowances, the effects of the first year of control would seem to give shipowners no ground to complain of the current return on their capital. Indeed, the result seems a good deal more generous than was expected, although in view of the searching examination of the figures on which the requisition rates are based by the Ministry of Shipping accountants and statisticians, it is unlikely that the earnings of the industry as a whole will exceed the intended 10 per cent.

Book Value of Fleets Drops

If the year's revenue has been much in excess of recent earnings, a different picture is presented by the balance-sheet figures. Here, rather than in the profit and loss accounts, is seen the effect of war on the prospects of the industry. In the case of both liner and tramp companies, the changes in the past year have been startling. During the year, the book value of fleets owned fell by £2,753,000 for the liner companies, while free investments, at £1,915,465, were more than trebled.

Also, while appropriations from profits to reserves and depreciation were a mere £256,000, total reserves increased by £1,672,000. It is not apparent that these companies have suffered more heavily than most, and it seems only too probable that, as the accounts coming forward cover more and more of the period of intensive sea warfare, the tendency for assets to be transferred from ships to Government securities will be accentuated.

The tramp ships do not show so great a change, but the tendency is the same. For both classes, there exists, in addition to the rise in investments shown, the portion of the insurance money which is retained in the Government pool, available only for replacements, while cash holdings have risen on the year.

Little Prospect of Replacement

While the liquid position becomes stronger, there is little prospect of current replacement of vessels lost, as it has apparently been decided that ships built for the Government—comprising the bulk of new construction—will not be sold to private owners during the war. Consequently, there must be a progressive decline in gross earnings of the industry so long as sinkings continue. Any attempt to assess the net effect bristles with difficulties.

While a ship is running, there is a receipt of a guaranteed amount, as defined above, from which they have to meet only normal insurance charges, the bulk of the increase due to the war being covered for them. When a ship is sunk, the company receives a sum, which may be either more or less than the agreed value on which the earnings were based, but upon which they can scarcely hope to earn more than 3 per cent. if as much.

This sum is related to cost of replacement, conditioned by other factors, so that a ship which serves for a longer period not only maintains earnings during its life, but promises to make a larger contribution afterwards. None the less, the shipowner must be heavily handicapped by the loss of ships, but for two offsetting items, neither of which is capable of exact valuation. First, during the war, he will be paid a management charge which will bear some relation to the amount of tonnage lost; secondly, after the war, he will possibly be able to replace all or a part of his fleet by purchase of Government-owned vessels on deferred terms.

Whether these vessels will be such as to fit his requirements is a matter of some uncertainty. In fact, the outlook is obscure in so many particulars that a purchase at existing levels and on a yield basis of well under 5 per cent. reflects a faith that the shipping industry of this country will not be allowed to languish, as it did after 1920, rather than a mathematical assessment of prospects.

Liner Companies

Company	Net Profit 1940 £	+ or — Against 1937 %	+ or — Against 1939 %	To Depreciation and Reserve 1940 £	Ordinary Dividends Paid 1940 £	1937 %	1940 %
Cairn Line	58,235	+31	+84	40,000	24,000	Nil	4
Court Line	182,323	—38	+48	40,000	78,750	25	15
Houlder Line	152,781	+17	— 3	104,500	51,250	7½	7½
Lamport & Holt	187,392	+ 9	+70	40,000	53,568	5	6
Union-Castle	*558,004	+25	+163	350,000	137,000	Nil	5
	1,138,735	+ 5	+79	574,500	334,568	—	—
P. & O.	*2,084,207	+73	+57	1,579,068	344,438	4	7½

* After Depreciation.

Company	Capital £	Reserves 1940 £	Reserves 1939 £	Fleet 1940 £	Fleet 1939 £	Liquid Investments 1940 £	Liquid Investments 1939 £	1939 No. of Ships	1939 Gross Tons 000's
Cairn Line	600,000	51,566	12,828	49,774	336,502	225,669	39,469	4	20
Court Line	525,000	539,052	268,750	522,923	626,588	179,426	9,442	16	115
Houlder Line	775,000	525,000	365,000	921,683	931,183	719,325	416,310	8	59
Lamport & Holt	892,804	261,356	—	529,510	†805,898	100,040	—	19	128
Union-Castle	5,480,000	1,703,640	491,654	9,011,605	11,201,974	870,431	143,791	31	383
	8,272,804	3,080,614	1,138,232	11,045,595	14,002,145	2,094,891	609,012	78	706
P. & O.	7,632,518	5,361,600	4,000,000	6,673,702	7,718,770	6,704,550	6,533,613	36	459

† Including payments on account of tonnage building.

Tramp Companies

Company	Net Profit 1940 £	+ or — Against 1937 %	+ or — Against 1939 %	To Depreciation and Reserve 1940 £	Ordinary Dividends Paid 1940 £	1937 %	1940 %
Britain S.S.	64,437	— 34	+ 85	38,512	37,500	5	7½
King Line	*93,112†	+208	+ 28	55,000	62,500	8	12½
Lancs. Shipping	128,764	+ 29	+ 35	110,000	19,200	6	6
Pool Shipping	166,308	— 39	‡	120,000	84,375	13	9
	452,621	— 10	+123	323,512	203,575	—	—

* After providing for depreciation.
§ Including payments on account of tonnage building.

Company	Capital £	Reserves 1940 £	Reserves 1939 £	Fleet 1940 £	Fleet 1939 £	Liquid Investments 1940 £	Liquid Investments 1939 £	Gross Tons 1940 000's	Gross Tons 1939 000's
Britain S.S.	500,000	212,439	42,689	§734,922	§594,611	100,000	—	(a)30	33
King Line	500,000	387,387	154,800	317,300	423,000	213,386	133,576	51	66
Lancs. Shipping	320,000	260,000	225,000	677,867	756,286	40,450	35,450	49	49
Pool Shipping	937,500	431,544	262,017	780,336	762,291	711,839	853,241	—	112
	2,257,500	1,291,370	684,506	2,510,425	2,536,188	1,066,125	922,267	—	260

† 1938 profit was £95,743. ‡ 1939 profit was £728.
(a) Approximate (two ships lost during the year and two ships added).

Marked Improvement Seen In British Agriculture

London.

Current crop prospects in the British Isles have registered a marked improvement recently. Both subsoil and moisture reserves are reported to be wholly adequate, and the Ministry of Agriculture was able this week to predict a record harvest on the score of this data, says Mr. Henry Heyman in "The New York Times."

In any case, the British Government and regional agricultural organizations are preparing field programmes for next year, with an eye, at the same time, to requirements as far ahead as 1944. Since the beginning of the war 4,000,000 acres have been put to the plow with the aid of government subsidies. In addition, a further 2,000,000 are going under cultivation by Autumn.

The authorities are preparing to facilitate the carrying out of this additional work through the drafting of 40,000 new workers for rural occupations before Christmas. Simultaneously, provision is being made for large imports of agricultural machinery, especially tractors, from the United States.

Large Orders for Seed

Supplementary preparations now in hand include the placing of huge orders for seed in North America, including the United States, and the attaining of adequate supplies of fertilizers. The government's fertilizer subsidy has just been extended for a year, and imports to date suggest a broad improvement over 1940 in the available supplies of phosphate, nitrogen, lime and potash fertilizer agents.

Considering that the government obtains favourable prices all around for farmers, it would appear that this long-term planning is, in general, laying the foundation for a sizable advance in British agricultural production over the next few years.

Coal Situation Depressing

Although such news from the farm front is cheering, the coal situation is depressing. In a move to implement the accumulation of coal reserves for the Winter, a general limitation of supplies to domestic consumers has been decreed with one ton a month the current ration, and it is probable that an even stricter system of allocations will be introduced before the cold weather sets in.

The Secretary for Mines agreed only this week that too much time has been lost through the arguing of employment conditions in the coal mines. The government had intended to increase the home weekly output from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 tons, beginning with April, but to date production is still seriously behind the schedule that was laid out.

Negotiations with miners' representatives have been brought to a conclusion after the loss of three valuable months, and still the labour problem in Britain's coal industry does not appear to be solved completely.

Decline in Coal Mining

In ten years immediately preceding the war, the labour force in the nation's coal mines declined from 917,000 to 780,000, and since the beginning of the conflict a further 75,000 miners have left the industry. While the decline in labour before the war was largely counterbalanced by increased efficiency in the pits through the improvement of working facilities, the average output per man shift has been as good as unchanged since 1939.

The present weekly potential is 6,500,000 tons—50 per cent above current output—so that the official production goal is within easy reach if an adequate supply of labour can be made available.

At the moment, however, the labour force in the shafts undoubtedly is inadequate. The mine owners and members of the Parliamentary commission recently agreed on recommending the recall of miners from the army. Mine labour, however, refused to accede to this, and granted only a discontinuation of further call-ups for active serve in the armed forces. However, labour leaders made an appeal to all former miners for a voluntary return to the pits. The government, as a result, hopes to find about 50,000 miners through this appeal, but the industry is not so optimistic.

As a result, fears of a real shortage may ultimately force mine labour to reverse its policy, with the men losing meanwhile the opportunity to bring about an early and adequate rise in production for the national good.

Gasoline Ration to Be Cut

Following twelve months of a crescendo of public criticism, the government agreed, this week to reduce the basic gasoline ration by one-sixth, the change to begin with August.

The current system of guaranteeing a basic gasoline ration to all private automobile owners, however, will be maintained. Supplementary rations, even for important civilian requirements, were cut on June 1. Official estimates of savings through these reductions are not available, but undoubtedly the conservation of supplies thus achieved is important.

Meanwhile the home government is able to maintain adequate oil supplies for all urgent requirements, although the country's current consumption is thought to be well above peacetime levels. Imports still are being covered by extra shipments from United States producers, and since adoption of the lease-lend bill a broader interest is developing in American supplies.

Tin Price Recovers

Following its decline to £256 a ton the lowest level of the current year, the price of tin recovered in the local market this week. The turnabout in quotations is laid principally to the delay by the United States Government to control imports of the metal.

It is believed here, however, it will be a short delay and that effective control may be supplemented by British governmental action. If such proves to be the case, the international tin position soon will be similar to that of rubber, of which the British and the United States Government are now the only important buyers in the world market.

Tin Production Gains

Meanwhile official statistics indicate a sizeable recovery in world tin production. In May, for instance, 22,200 long tons constituted the output, against 17,100 tons in April and 18,400 tons in May last year. The world output for the first five months of the current year was 96,000 tons, to set a new high record, being 10,600 tons higher than last year's figure, the previous peak. The increase in the production rate in May is reflected in the available statistics for June.

World deliveries amounted to 17,042 tons in June and were 3,087 tons above May, likewise setting a record since January, 1940. The rise in the volume of world deliveries reflects principally the acceleration of shipments to the United States, which advanced in May by 4,390 tons over April to a total of 14,880 tons.

This increase, however, is almost counterbalanced by a reported decline of 4,121 tons to 28,645 in visible American stocks afloat and landed. Nevertheless, as production continued at a high level last month, a sharp improvement in new supplies can be looked for in the July figures.

Cotton Price Frozen

Despite the recent upward trend of quotations in cotton markets of the United States, the British Government decided this week to maintain, unchanged, its controlled price schedules until the end of October. The authorities "froze" cotton prices at Liverpool market quotations as of March 31, with the policy effective April 1, the day the Liverpool Exchange was closed down until further orders.

Although the British official cotton prices are, at the moment, well below the United States market quotations, British exports of cotton yarn and finished manufactures are only half the volume of last year. In addition, the scarcity of raw-cotton allocations to manufacturing channels prevents any early expansion of exports.

Cotton Industry Centralized

Meanwhile, a concentration of the British cotton industry in all its phases, under terms of the government's war plan, is reported as going forward at a rapid pace. In the spinning section, for instance, the centralization is almost complete, and in the weaving division, where a concentration of activities is more difficult because of the large number of small concerns, the government has introduced a system for the licensing of looms to facilitate amalgamations. Further, to prevent any reducion in the post-war capacity of the cotton industry as the result of current controls, the government has approved a levy scheme to assure the financing, care and maintenance of plants that are made idle. This policy requires that presently active mills must pay a levy based on their spindle capacity to build up the fund. The scale is slightly more than a penny per spindle monthly, sufficient, it is held, to finance the maintenance of all enforcedly idle mills.

500,000 Francs Allotted For French Relief

Vichy, Aug. 21.

An official announcement yesterday said that 500,000 francs were allotted for relief of the population of Boulogne-sur-Mer following exceptionally destructive air raids on August 14 causing civilian victims and heavy material damage, including destruction of the fire department and fire extinguishing apparatus.—United Press.

Von Papen Believed to Have Been Recalled

London, Aug. 31.

A report from Ankara intimates that the German Ambassador, Herr Franz von Papen, has announced that he is shortly returning to Germany and will see Hitler during his visit.

Moscow Radio, quoting the Ankara report, says that von Papen has been urgently and categorically recalled.

The Independent French Agency learns from Istanbul that von Papen, accompanied by his wife, will leave on Tuesday.

The agency adds that Axis circles in Istanbul, foresee important economic developments in Turkish-German relations. As the first step in this direction, he Germans are inaugurating very shortly a steamship service between Istanbul and the Bulgarian Black Sea port of Varna.

The belief is spreading here that von Papen will be replaced.—Reuter.

French Barges to Be Dispersed

Vichy, Aug. 31.

French barges massed in northern France at the disposal of the Germans are to be dispersed, according to a message from the Vichy news agency. The dispersal of the barges follows an agreement reached between M. Berthelot, Vichy Secretary of State for Communications, and the German occupation authorities.

The barges will shortly be returned to normal transport use. This will mean less unemployment among watermen and increased transport facilities, especially for coal, adds the agency.—Reuter.

NOTICE

RE THE ORIENTAL FINANCE AND CREDIT

This is to notify the public, that Mr. J. M. S. Rozario (Johnny) who was a clerk is no longer in our employ as from August 20, 1941. Our clients are therefore asked to deal directly with Mrs. L. M. Crompton (Partner) or the Manager, Mr. T. H. Nien, at 119, Nanking Road, Room No. 46-C.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

MR. F. Tillman Durdin, Far Eastern correspondent of the New York "Times" left Chungking on August 19, by plane for Kunming en route to Burma, Thailand, Singapore and Manila. He will return to Chungking via Hongkong sometime in October.

THE Union Jack which has proudly flown above Waterloo Station, London, through the heaviest air raids of the past twelve months has, in its tattered and damaged condition, been sent to New York, where it is now displayed in the windows of the British Railways offices.

A CHINESE pedestrian was knocked down and injured by a lorry at the corner of Ferry and Sinza Roads at 7.05 a.m. yesterday. An S.F.B. emergency ambulance was called out and the unfortunate man was taken to St. Luke's No. 2 Hospital, having sustained laceration of foot.

AT 11 a.m. yesterday, firemen from Central station of the Shanghai Fire Brigade were called out to 718 Hankow Road, at the corner of Yunnan Road, where premises under construction caught fire. The blaze, caused by fire in the flue of a kitchen stove, was extinguished by workers before the arrival of the firemen.

THE German general-manager of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation has resigned from his post, reports the "Cheng Yien Pao." The management of the company has been placed in Chinese hands following the recent diplomatic rupture between China and Germany. All the Germans employed by this firm were previously relieved of their posts.

THE Missions to Seamen acknowledge with grateful thanks the following gifts during August:—Books and Magazines from "North-China Daily News," "Shanghai Times," "China Press," Lloyd's Register of Shipping, British Residents Association, Shanghai Club. Messrs. G. E. Clarke, H. Rogerson, E. P. Higgs, R. L. Lead, L. Denham, F. G. Maunder, V. G. Bowden. Mesdames Meathrel, A. C. Sinclair, M. Campbell, A. M. Stickels, Miss D. Gray. Playing Cards from R. L. Read and Mrs. G. S. Patterson.

THE "V" campaign in Hongkong has been slowly, but surely, gaining momentum as evidenced by the increasing amount of "V" signs seen in the Colony, states the "Hongkong Daily News." Dolly Varden, the well known Ladies' Salon in Chater Road, was among the first to display this symbol of Victory. Other leading establishments which have this "V" sign conspicuously displayed in their show-windows are The Caravan, of Gloucester Building, Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd., The Dairy Farm, Colonial Dispensary, Messrs. Tyeb's and Messrs. Sennet Frères.

ON Friday night the thirty-first anniversary of the annexation of Korea by Japan was observed in Chungking, states the "Cheng Yien Pao." A tea reception was given to newspaper men, Mr. King Chiu, Chairman of the Provisional Korean Government, addressing the press conference, reviewed the circumstances leading to the establishment of that government. Dr. Paul Yu Pin, Vicar Apostolic of Nanking, and Chairman of the board of directors of the Catholic Chinese daily, "Yi Shih Pao," formerly in Tientsin, replied suitably to members of the Korean Government, the report concludes.

"THE values of one's life is measured according to the amount of services one has rendered to one's country and people," declared the "Christian General" Feng Yu-hsiang writing to friends on his 60th birthday the "Cheng Yien Pao" states. It is useless to rest on empty laurels, General Feng said, and the feeling that as one grows older without accomplishing anything valuable is enough to sting one to shame. I determined since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities that those who have done nothing to support the country in her national resistance should shut their mouths, write nothing and do nothing foolish.

ACCORDING to the Italian Radio Station I.E.M., Australian night patrols from Tobruk behead their prisoners, and take the heads with pride to their commanders. This is an old Australian custom. The custom was begun by "famous ancestors, who paid £1 a head for native heads." According to this station, a German aviator, after having been cross-examined in the usual way by Australians, was slowly murdered with a stiletto. An Italian airman who fell into the British lines was flung into the furnace of his plane. The source of these stories is given as an Australian soldier who had been taken prisoner. After these stark revelations, according to the broadcast, the Australian, fearing that he had said too much, became completely dumb and insisted that he had not been present at any of these events. The broadcast was picked up at Army Headquarters in Melbourne.

Rice Price Decrease Welcomed

The poor in Shanghai sighed with relief yesterday when they learned from the press that the Shanghai Municipal Council would further reduce the price of the official Hongkong rice from $120 per picul to $117 per picul. The price was once recently increased to $124. There have been two recent reductions. The first price was only $110. The newly reduced price of $117 per picul will be used as from today.

About two dollars' drop was seen in the Shanghai Rice Market on Saturday when it was definitely learned that merchants dealing in rice would be granted the newly announced cheap rates of foreign exchange. There are about 2,000,000 bags of rice in Shanghai, enough for about seven months' consumption, according to the Chinese press which says optimistically that further drops are expected.

Police Arrest Nineteen Cathay Hotel Strikers

Nineteen strikers of the Cathay Hotels Ltd. were arrested by Central Station of the S.M.P. yesterday afternoon, the first arrest being effected at 12.20 p.m. when a Chinese was taken into custody outside the Metropole Hotel for attempting to intimidate the non-striking employees. Another man was arrested at the same spot at 12.45 p.m. Later in the afternoon, police arrested seventeen more strikers near the Cathay and Metropole Hotels. They were detained for questioning.

Meanwhile, no change was reported in the dispute at the four hotels. Other strikes in the city also continued without change.

Polish Leaders Watch Gun Loading

The determination of the Poles to prosecute the war to victory inspires the Polish navy as well as the land and air forces. The photo above shows General Sikorski and the Polish admiral watching the loading of a gun on a Polish ship.

The Germans In Morocco

(By the Tangier Correspondent of "The Times")

HITLER'S main objective in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic is obviously to cut British communications.

He must be anxious, not only to interrupt the route across the Western Atlantic, but also, if possible, the Cape route, and incidentally gain for himself access to the South American States as a prelude to further advances north. This involves his securing the use of bases in Spain and the Atlantic coasts of North Africa, since without them he cannot even hope to win the battle of the Atlantic. How might he obtain these bases?

There is no doubt that he has put heavy pressure on Spain, which, up to the present, has been resisted. General Franco has refused voluntarily to give passage to troops by land and the use and occupation of aerodromes. Pressure, however, is being maintained, and it is possible that Hitler may decide to make use of Spanish aerodromes without the Caudillo's consent. He would in these circumstances be faced with many difficulties.

Spaniards Dislike Germans

There is increasing dislike among the Spaniards, as a whole, for the Germans, and in the event of a forcible occupation the invaders would encounter a hostile population. An additional disadvantage is that Spain is on the verge of starvation, and there is little booty to be obtained that Hitler cannot already obtain by "purchase." Further, there is quite a troublesome outbreak of typhus fever, which might be very awkward for an army of occupation.

Through the more or less successful efforts at "cooperation" with the French Government at Vichy and the complaisance of Admiral Darlan, Hitler has been able to find a simpler way.

In characteristic German fashion there has for some time been a steady German infiltration into North Africa and particularly into Morocco. Numbers have no doubt been exaggerated, but the infiltration is going on quietly. With the connivance and cooperation of the big French Moroccan industrialists Germany is gradually obtaining an economic stranglehold in Morocco.

Italian Commission Displaced

The Italian Armistice Commission has been displaced by a German Commission, which is infinitely more active than was the Italian, and which has, if reports be true, a large number of specialists. Nazi propaganda among the natives is intense, and is directed against the French; it emphasizes that the French are defeated and weak, and that Germany is strong and will give Morocco independence.

This propaganda has given the authorities at Rabat much concern, but in the face of Vichy's attitude they are powerless to take action. Germany has been urging Spain to attack French Morocco, and it is even rumoured that at German insistence Vichy is prepared to give way to Spain and to surrender a large slice of the Northern part of the French Zone to the Spaniards. In this scheme however, what the Germans really desire is that Fez and Meknes should be included, so that they would obtain control of the railway running from the Atlantic coast to Algeria.

Bait to Spain

The Spaniards are not at all keen on using force to occupy this part of Morocco as they fear that they might have the worst of a fight against the French North African forces, with the almost inevitable result that Germany would come in once again to "help" her.

In the meantime, the Germans are filtering into the French Zone, and possibly into Dakar, using the same methods as were so successfully employed in Norway and Holland.

Thus, if and when Hitler decided to strike, there would be little organized resistance to their occupation of Port Lyautey, Casablanca, Agadir, and Dakar. Then, indeed, he might be in a position to threaten seriously the Cape route and still further, by action through South America, create a situation which could be most disquieting for the United States of America.

What, then, are the possibilities? It is certain now as always that Hitler will only respect the French Armistice so long as it suits him, and that Darlan will accept his interpretation. It is quite possible that, in order to avoid difficulties in Spain, he might merely occupy the southern Spanish airfields in mass and use these together with those of the Spanish Zone as steppings-stones to the French Moroccan aerodromes.

Under his existing agreements with Darlan there is great probability that his land forces of armoured divisions would turn west through Tunisia and Algeria to Morocco. The French could not stop them and probably would not try. This would entail the occupation of Bizerta and Tunis.

General Weygand's Part

General Weygand has always said that he would defend North Africa against any aggressor, but when the policy of "collaboration" with Germany was adopted it became more than probable that Weygand would obey orders from Vichy if they reached him from the mouth of Marshal Petain. Weygand's whole attitude has shown him as an excellent Chief of Staff, but not as a commander who will show initiative and take risks; his is the task of working out plans and executing those selected by his commander.

General Noguès, at Algiers, appears to have little, if any, influence, having long since missed his opportunity. It must also be remembered that both these Generals are over 70. Weygand is also obsessed with his scarcity of material, and is still hoping for American supplies to bolster up French prestige and to prevent unrest among the natives. The outlook is not pleasant, as the occupation of Atlantic bases on the North African coasts is a real and even imminent danger, not only to Britain but also to the United States, and is one which must be faced probably quite soon.

Shortage of Small Money Continues

Those who are said to be purchasing aluminium coins and cent notes issued by Chungking from Shanghai, paying a much higher price than the face value of the coins and notes represent, may be interested in circulating them in occupied districts thus helping to circulate in Shanghai the cent notes issued by the new régime, it was alleged by usually reliable Chinese sources yesterday. Although they frankly admitted that they had no official confirmation of their report, they said that persons without political background would not do it since no one would be so generous as to buy the small money at a high price higher than its face value indicates.

Nickel Needed by Military

As far as nickel coins are concerned, the question is military rather than political. It was asserted by the same sources that a certain foreign country needed nickel for military use very badly. Prices ten times the actual face value of the coins have been offered in the Shanghai market. The five-cent nickel coins are more highly priced than other ones. It was said that collectors first bought the 10-cent and 20-cent pieces and realizing that some people were buying the nickel at a very high price, residents tried to keep the five-cent nickel coins which now have also practically disappeared from the market.

One store keeper said that those who bought the aluminium coins and five-cent notes were ready to circulate them in occupied districts where even $1 notes were said not much in evidence. In those districts, it was said, there were numerous $100 and $500 notes probably because of high prices of commodities. His report coincided with previous reports telling about a shortage of small money and $1 notes in the the newly occupied districts such as Shaoshing and Ningpo in Chekiang.

Little Aluminium in Reserve

Interested parties are not buying $1 notes printed by Chungking for circulation in Shanghai because such notes are too many to be bought. It was confirmed by usually reliable Chinese sources also that the Shanghai Bankers Association which minted the aluminium coins did have many such coins in reserve and that the coins were distributed to Chinese banks here a few days ago for circulation upon learning of the shortage of small money. Many five-cent notes were said to have also been reserved by the Central Bank of China. Recent reports indicated that some people were offering between 40 cents and 50 cents for each dollar's worth of aluminium coins and five-cent notes.

One commentator writing in the "Shun Pao" yesterday expressed the opinion that there were enough cent notes for circulation in Shanghai. He partially blamed bank employees for the shortage of small money in Shanghai because, he alleged, they have been hoarding them for their colleagues and friends. He suggested that the time for exchanging small money in banks should be extended. He even suggested that there should be a new organization especially for exchanging cent notes. Hope was also expressed that the tram and bus companies would give as many as possible of the cent notes to their conductors so that the latter may be able to give change. He deplored the practice of asking passengers presenting $1 notes for buying tickets to alight from vehicles.

New Zealand Premier Leaves for Ottawa

Wellington, N.Z., Aug. 31.

Mr. Peter Frazer, Prime Minister, left yesterday en route to Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. He said he intends to visit chiefly New Zealand air men in Canada.—United Press.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Due early this morning from Manila with a large shipment of lumber for local discharge is the fast freighter **Florence D.**, flying the flag of the Philippine Commonwealth. She will tie up at the lower buoys 30 and 30-A upon arrival.

* * *

The D.K.K. liner **Dairen Maru** on the Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen service will leave port at 9 a.m. tomorrow on her return voyage to northern ports from the company's Whangpoo Wharf where she was berthed since her arrival yesterday afternoon.

* * *

The fast French steamer **Taiseunhong** is due to leave her berth at the lower buoys 19 and 20 on Wednesday morning for Kwangchow Wan. She arrived in port at noon on Wednesday from Hongay bringing approximately 2,600 tons of coal to Shanghai.

* * *

The ss. **Anshing**, chartered by the Toai Kiaun Kaisya Line, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Tientsin via Chefoo and Tsingtao and berthed alongside the company's No. 1 Pootung Wharf where she has been discharging a quantity of cargo for local consignees.

* * *

The French liner **d'Artagnan** is due to sail from the lower buoys 11 and 12, on Thursday morning on her return trip to Manila and Saigon. She came into port on Friday from the south and brought for local discharge about 30,000 bags of rice and 234 passengers including 223 Japanese evacuees from the Philippine Islands.

* * *

The liner **Tatuta Maru** of the N.Y.K. which brought a number of American evacuees from Japan on Saturday is due to sail on her return trip to Kobe and Yokohama at 6 a.m. tomorrow from the Toa Kaiun Kaisya's Wayside Wharf where she is docked. Passengers will embark direct from the wharf this evening. The vessel is owned and operated by the Nippon Yusen Kaisya Line.

* * *

After staying in port for five days the **Khai Dinh**, French liner, will leave the Old Ningpo Wharf, Shanghai side, at noon today for Saigon with a full load of cargo and passengers who will embark direct from the wharf at least half an hour before sailing time. The liner came into port on Wednesday morning via Manila and brought to Shanghai 30,000 bags of rice, general cargo and 154 passengers.

* * *

At 9.30 a.m. today the **Kobe Maru** of the T.K.K. is due to sail on her return trip to Kobe and Nagasaki from the company's Yangtszepoo Wharf, Shanghai side. The express liner arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Japan with a consignment of mail and cargo for local discharge in addition to bringing to Shanghai a number of passengers. Registered and ordinary outgoing mail for the vessel closed at 7 p.m. yesterday.

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Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Hengshan M.	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Heian M.	Tsingtao	N.Y.K.
Tetuzan M.	Bokko	Y.K.K.
Antai	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Anshing M.	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Takusan M.	Japan	D.K.K.K.
Kobe M.	Japan	T.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Sanko M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Hellenic Trader	Gre.	Ch. Hellenic
Myogi M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Hoten M.	Jap.	D.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	Upper S.
Eritrea	It.	Cr.	30-31 B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

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When a person wants to wander, his first thought is to buy a camera; this is the way to capture the sights and thrills of his travels. In Shanghai there are novelties and sights that must be recorded and kept against that time when one leaves the East to settle in the home country. Consult our classified advertisement columns about buying a camera.

Unfurnished Apartments

TO LET, the most beautiful duplex penthouse, four huge rooms, two bathrooms, three verandahs, all modern conveniences, lift, servants' quarters, in the best residential part of French Concession. Furniture to be taken over. Apply A. Leonard, F. Veysseyre, Architects, telephone 83943, from 7.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 11071

NICE 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4-roomed apartment. Best part Concession. No key-money. Shanghai Realty Co., 110/32 Szechuen Road. 77714

TO LET, five roomed flat, 6 Route Ferguson, with garage and lawn, ready for immediate occupation. For terms apply Mr. Tsar, Telephone 38864 between 4-5 p.m. 2937

261 Route Culty. Attractive newly-constructed three-roomed flats with bathroom and kitchen available for occupation about September 7. Rent $580/$600 per month, including hot and cold water only. For further particulars apply Palmer and Turner, Property Office, 17 Canton Road, telephone 15059. 7377

LUXURIOUS three and four-roomed apartment, Concession. One, two, three-roomed apartment, Settlement, moderate terms. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. 73725

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

Medical

Dr. A. LESNIK, M.D.
Specialist in Urology and Dermatology
320 SZECHUEN ROAD
Hours: 10.30-1, 3-6 Telephone 17779
86 Bearn Apts., 475 Ave. Joffre
Hours: 8-10, 6-8. Telephone 83983

CHIMNEY SWEEPS
G. H. PARKES & CO.
TELEPHONE 72245

"Deficiency of information in Japanese English-language newspapers is completed very successfully is Kobe by the Japan Chronicle... on its pages can often be found criticisms of the political and economic actions of the Japanese Government and various other information which gives the opportunity to observe and to analyse the Japanese economic situation. In addition to the usual material obtainable from all the Japanese English-language newspapers, The Japan Chronicle gives a very detailed and comprehensive review of the foreign trade of Japan. It regularly prints statistics pertaining to Japanese exports and the state of the home market."—*Extracts from U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

"The Japan Chronicle"
DAILY AND WEEKLY
Head Office: 65 Nanniwa Machi, Kobe

SCHIFF
In a Riot of Colour

* * *

ELLEN THORBECKE
In a Delightfully Informal Description of Shanghai Life

"SHANGHAI"

The Modern Chinese Girl
Tea at the French Club
Yates Road—Moscow Boulevard
Blood Alley
Shroffs and Exchange Shops—
Sikhs and Traffic Signals

They all pass by in a kaleidoscope of colour and movement which will never grow old. "Shanghai" is a book which you will buy to give away—then change your mind and keep it. It costs $15.

Send to the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE
for a copy

CHINESE SERVANTS

The feeling of peace and well-being that comes of having efficient and trustworthy house servants is an enviable one and can be yours if you will place an advertisement in our classified advertisement columns. This has been a very successful method of securing reliable chauffeurs, cooks, houseboys and coolies, since Shanghai was very young.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS
Strictly Prepaid

	Per insertion
One insertion	per word 30 cts.
Three insertions	" " 25 cts.
Seven or more	" " 20 cts.
Positions wanted, any number of insertions	" 20 cts.

Minimum of 14 words

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "NorthChina Daily News," 17 The Bund (or P.O. Box 707), Shanghai, unless otherwise stated.

In applying for positions copies of references and not originals should be sent.

THE SUN

Oldest Insurance Office in the World

Head Office:
63 Threadneedle Street, London
Far Eastern Branch: 1 The Bund
Telephone 18075

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1941 (10th day of 7th moon)

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy and fine weather with moderate variable winds around Shantung: with easterly winds over our regions and to the south of the Saddles: local showers in the Lower Yangtze. The typhoon, over the Pacific, is apparently decreasing and inclining more west-north westward.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 69.0	max. 80.0	min. 68.0	max. 82.9
„ same date last year	min. 77.0	max. 85.0	min. 75.9	max. 87.3
Rainfall: .05				

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Sept. 3, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Singapore on Sept. 1, 7 p.m. registered and ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Sept. 4, 14, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 20 cents

Shanghai delivery ....6 mos. $42
China, Korea and Japan ...... „ 46
Hongkong and Macao .... „ 55
Postal Union Countries ...... „ 106

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the North-China Daily News

Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan .6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao .... „ 44
Postal Union Countries ...... „ 54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. ((Incorporated in Hongkong)

Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai. Telegrams: Herald Shanghai

P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

IN MEMORIAM

DUDLEY.—In ever-loving memory of GEORGE who fell asleep on September 1, 1937.

"Though lost to sight,
To Memory ever dear."

-2617

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

From September 1, 1941, our office address will be

No. 39 Peking Road, 3rd Floor.

Our telepone number will remain 11159.

LIDDELL BROS. & CO., LTD.

10998

September 1, 1941

IRANIAN RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

221 Foochow Road, Room 504

Tel. 13316, 14237, 14185, 13933

-2713

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

1 *Great Japanese earthquake (1923)*
1 *Germany invaded Poland (1939)*

COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

3 XCDN Moonlight Follies, Popular Night, 9.30.
7 Memorial Service for Mr. Yang Moi Nan, Huchow Guild Hall, 263 Kweichow Road 4.
13 S'hai Cricket Club, Cinema Show, 9.30.
13 B.W.A. Fun Fair and Tennis Tournament, in aid Red Cross, Cathedral Girls' School, 3.
17 B.U.S.C. Open Meeting, Dr. J. Marin, 'Foot-binding in China.' Henry Lester Institute, 1320 Avenue Road, 5.45.
20 Final Wood Trophy Match, S.C.C.
21 Final Wood Trophy Match, S.C.C.

NOTIFICATION No. 5534

S.M.C. RICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, as from Monday, September 1, 1941, the Shanghai Municipal Council will reduce its selling price for S.M.C. rice and that as from the same date the maximum retail selling price to the public will be $117 per zar, (80 kilos) net delivered weight.

By order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, August 30, 1941.

11064

CHINA WOODWORKING & DRY KILN CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents & Managers, No. 1426 Yangtszepoo Rd., Shanghai, at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday, September 23, 1941, for the purpose of considering and, if deemed desirable, of passing the following Special Resolution:—

"That China Woodworking & Dry Kiln Co., Ltd., be wound up voluntarily and that JESSE ESDALE GRAY of No. 1426 Yangtszepoo Road, Shanghai, be and hereby is appointed Liquidator to conduct the winding-up."

By Order of the Directors.

THE CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, September 1, 1941. 11078

EWO BREWERIES LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 4199 in the name of Wang Shung Yard for 500 shares numbered 588501/589000 in this Company has been declared lost.

A duplicate Certificate will be issued one month hence and the original Certificate, unless recovered within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Ewo Breweries Limited.

Shanghai, August 23, 1941.

10907

Dr. J. KASSOFF M.D.
(New York and Berlin Clinics)
Specialist in Urology and Skin Diseases
HAMILTON HOUSE, Office 218
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
Also at 537 Bubbling Well Road
Hours: 8-10 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37622

V **South British** V
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Is your
MOTOR CAR
fully insured?

L. G. JOHNSON, Manager.
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING
Tel. 18653 (2 lines). 18 The Bund

KIANGSU SHANGHAI FIRST SPECIAL AREA DISTRICT COURT.

In re Bankruptcy;

SIMON FEHL

ERWIN MARBACH

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Court has upon the petition of their creditors, Max Levy et al., adjudged Simon Fehl and Erwin Marbach, both of German nationality, bankrupts, as from August 16th, 1941, 9 o'clock a.m. and has appointed S. Francis Liu, attorney-at-Law, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Administrator of the bankrupt estate;

That the creditors must file their claims with proofs with the said Administrator from August 16th to October 16th, failing which the claims will not be recognized; that the first meeting of creditors takes place in the Administrator's office on September 15th, 1941, at 3 o'clock p.m. and all creditors must attend; and that all persons indebted to the bankrupts must make payments and those in possession of properties belonging to the bankrupts must turn over such properties to the Administrator.

-2661

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, as from September 1, 1941, the undersigned have taken over the interests at present held by the Wood Forwarding Co., Ltd. in Godowns situate at 462 and 466, Kungping Road and 902, Muirhead Road, and also assume full liability for balance of cargo held against all Godown Warrants issued by the said company up to and including August 31, 1941.

WOOD FORWARDERS.

11065

NOTICE

Please note that as from September 1, 1941, we have handed over our interests in Godowns situate at 462 and 466, Kungping Road and 902, Muirhead Road to Messrs. Wood Forwarders who also assume full liability for balance of cargo held against all Godown Warrants issued by the undersigned up to and including August 31, 1941.

WOOD FORWARDING CO., LTD.

11066

ASIA REALTY COMPANY,
Federal Inc., U.S.A.

Debenture Issue of March 1, 1930.

Holders of the above debentures are hereby notified that Interest Coupon No. 23 is due for payment at the National City Bank of New York on September 1, 1941.

Warrants will be mailed direct to the registered holders as of August 31, 1941, of debentures from which the coupons have been detached.

By Order.

ASIA REALTY COMPANY,
Federal Inc., U.S.A.

11013

SERVICE

New car output is being sharply curtailed so your car should be kept in perfect condition.

"Keep it well serviced and it will serve you."

AUTO PALACE
100 Cardinal Mercier,
Telephone 70180

11059

LET US SHOW
WE CAN "GIVE IT"—AS WELL AS "TAKE IT"
Send Your Contributions to
SHANGHAI WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
Pay in at
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
18 The Bund

(This space is donated by: C. E. Sparke, Insurance Office.)

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for refrigeration

V *COLUMBIA RADIO* V
British and Best

ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.
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Telephone 36865

11070

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Model Dairy for Model Milk

"As standard as sterling silver"
Licensed to sell Grade "A" Dairy Products
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11074

REMEMBER

that in the War Areas invaluable and often dangerous work is carried out by Volunteers and Charitable Organisations.

SUPPORT THEIR EFFORTS

with your dollars given to

The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.)

RADIOS, PIANOS

Sale or Hire, Tune, Repair

SAM LAZARO

232 Nanking Road, Tel. 19225

11075

CULTY DAIRY

The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"

1567 AVENUE JOFFRE, TELEPHONE 70126

General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT

11073

Country Walks

Contrary to popular opinion, perhaps, the country to the west of Shanghai is as open and as attractive as ever to the nature lover. This is the ideal season to explore it. There are a variety of routes to follow, each one with its own characteristics, and most of them fully described in "Country Walks," the walker's handbook compiled by Mr. E. S. Wilkinson. It costs $5 and can be obtained from most booksellers, or from the "North-China Daily News" Office. A feature of "Shanghai Country Walks" is the excellent collection of maps it contains.

A Good Variety of Printing

The Printing Department of the "North-China Daily News" produces the following variety of commercial printing:

Articles of Association	Three Colour Reproductions
Share Warrants	Book Binding
Dividend Warrants	Catalogues
Share Certificates	Stationery
Cheques	Loose Leaf Ledgers
Account Books	Freight Tariffs
Reports and Accounts	Trade Circulars
Minutes of Annual Meetings	Private Codes, etc.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
PRINTING DEPARTMENT

17 The Bund, Shanghai, China. Telephone 11055, Extension 5

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The purest drinking water in your Home

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are guaranteed "Every Drop Distilled" V

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(Incorporated in Hongkong)
Established over 100 Years

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26, The Bund
Telephone 12981

H. C. B. WAY
Branch Manager.

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Aug. 30 16.00	Aug. 30 21.00	Aug. 31 4.00	Aug. 31 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.79	29.90	29.91	29.96
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.05	+0.13	+0.24	+0.22
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	+0.12	+0.16	+0.12	+0.06
Wind (direction)	NNE	NNE	Calms	NE
„ (miles per hour)	6.8	2.5	0.0	5.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	73.0°	70.7°	70.5°	76.5°
Humidity (per cent)	100	100	98	85
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	6	8
Rainfall (inches)	0.02	0.05	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Aug. 30	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.78	+0.02	29.77
Temperature: min. 67.3° max. 75.6°	71.4°	—0.9°	78.4°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	52.82	0.79	38.11

Time and Tide	1/9	2/9	3/9	4/9	5/9	6/9	7/9
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.29	5.29	5.30	5.31	5.32	5.32	5.33
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.18	18.17	18.16	18.15	18.13	18.12	18.11
Moon rises at Shanghai	14.57	15.47	16.34	17.16	17.54	18.31	19.06
Moon sets at Shanghai	0.54	1.51	2.50	3.50	4.48	5.45	6.41
Flood makes Shai. (day)	17.46	7.07	8.30	9.45	10.30	11.00	11.25
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	10.05	11.58	13.18	14.10	15.00	15.40	16.15
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	8.05	9.17	10.10	11.05	11.40	12.26	12.48
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	6.50	7.35	9.10	10.85	11.30	11.60	12.20

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 30th:—Pressure normal to high and steady over China and Japan. Depression crossing the Eastern Sea east-north-eastward. Typhoon over the Pacific moving north-west by west. North-easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine weather in north China showery in our regions.

State on the morning of the 31st:—Cloudy, fine weather with light mist. North-north-easterly breezes. Pressure rather high and steady.

TYPHOON SIGNAL

Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre at 6 a.m., within 120 miles of latitude 17, longitude 129, direction north-west by west, intensity: unknown. —Siccawei Observatory.

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYTYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, September 1.	Reg.	Ord.
Shenkiamen and Tinghai..	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	19.00
Aust. N.Z. Manila and Java Ports	19.00	19.00
Amoy Hongkong and Kwangtung	19.00	19.00
Fukien Yunnan and Kweichow via Amoy	19.00	19.00
TUESDAY, September 2.		
Tsingtao and Dairen x	*19.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai..	9.30	10.00
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	10.30	11.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
WEDNESDAY, September 3.		
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Canton ...	*20.00	7.30
Shenkiamen and Tinghai..	9.30	10.00
Manila and Indo-China ..AX	10.30	11.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Australia and New Zealand x	19.00	20.00
Hongkong and Canton .. x	19.30	20.00

*The night before.

A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 2nd.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.

Next parcel mail for U.S.A., closes on Sept. 4, 1941.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per available steamer to Singapore.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Entire S.H.N.R. including Siaoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.
Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per train via Nanking and T'tsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Buckley, Mr/Mrs.J.A. $10
Wilson, Miss Nellie 3
Woskoboinik, Miss Ray 2
Harper, Mr/Mrs.H.J. 10
Barbey, G.C. ....10 Teller, E. 10
Berthet, R.A. ....20 Theobald, C.H. ..10
Brown, W.J. .....25 Turner, W. 10
Cunio, E.C. ....3 Waller, E.H. 5
Davidson, D.H. ..10 Watson, T. 10
Eatson, J.W. .....10 Whitter, J.F. 25
Emamooden, S. ...5 Wood, T.H. 10
Graham, A. ......10 Adam, Mrs.E.R. ...5
Henry, W.C. .....20 Arnsberg, Miss R. 20
Keogh, P.G. .....10 Brambleby, E.W. 10
D.K. ....10 Parrot, W.R. 25
Sadler, G. ....16 Spielman, Miss M. 5
Simpson, J.K. ...20 Streit, P.M. 30
Spikins, T. ......20 Hastings 30
Taylor, R. 30

DONATIONS

British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee—sale of Cairn Terrier Puppy.. $50
Central Buffet Raffle No. 1 20
Central Buffet Raffle No. 2 20
Netherlands Import & Export Co.—proceeds sale at "V" stall XCDN Moonlight Follies 265
Gomersall, Mrs.E. 200
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee—Books 520
Hardoon Alley 26/8/41 42
Profit of "The Tower" Night Club for July 1941 6,173
Shanghai Recreation Club Soiree Sweep 1,000
Ralph Lynn—proceeds of "Recs" Soire Sweep prize 50
Kelly, Mrs.A.E.—Sept. 23, in lieu of present 400
British Residents' Association Waste Paper Sub-Committee . 24,072
Duckitt, Mrs.B.R. 100
Sale of Paintings—I.A.D. 50
Davey, Mrs.T. ....30 M.W. 100
Anonymous .....60 Radik, M. 20
David, E.H. ......20 Forrest, J.W.P. ..100
Five Gamblers ..20 Toeg, I.A. 150
Anonymous .....25 Anonymous 20
Joseph, S.M. 100

IN MEMORY OF MRS. C. B. COOK
Hayim, Mr/Mrs.Ellis 100

IN MEMORY OF TAM YUNG POO
G.W. 5

IN MEMORY OF DR. JOHN DARROCH
Hunter, Dr/Mrs.Ivor E.G. 50
Sullivan, Mr/Mrs.F. 10
Anderson, Mr/Mrs.Paul Maxwell . 25
Huckstep, Mr/Mrs.H.G. 25
Little, Jr.—E.S. 25
McCracken, Dr/Mrs.Josiah C. 20
Bland, Mr/Mrs.Lloyd 100
Merritt, Mr/Mrs.C.J. 20
Pennett, Mr/Mrs.P.W. 50
Vale, Mr/Mrs.J. 25
March, Mr/Mrs.J.E. 25
Veir, Mrs.M./Joan 10
Turner, Mrs.Janey Veir 10
Leriou, Mrs.Helen Veir 10

IN MEMORY OF MISS M. SUTHERLAND
Leriou, Helen and Veir, Joan 10

IN MEMORY OF FRED O. BRAND
Leriou, Mr/Mrs.John 10

IN MEMORY OF RONALD H. WALLACE
Hayim, Ellis 50
March, Mr/Mrs.J.E. 25

$2,710,093

STERLING
DONATIONS

Nanking British War Charities Fund—proceeds of Raffle 31
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. Ltd. 100
Piper, E.A.Hurlstone 1

£26,430

Is Your Stocking Wardrobe Complete?
IF NOT, STOCK UP WITH
ROSALIND STOCKINGS
Shanghai's Biggest Stocking Value!
ROSALIND CHIFFON—With cotton tops and feet for *extra* wear, $7.50 pair 3 pairs for $22
ROSALIND SUPERSILK—$14.50 pair
Lovely New Shades in Both Qualities
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

SMALL, quiet English family requires foreign woman cook/general helper. To live in. Full particulars to Box 1686, NCDN. 11056

WANTED for immediate appointment in Hongkong qualified electrical engineer, British (preferably with practical knowledge of electrical communications), capable of supervising production. Applications will be treated confidentially. Address Box 1684, NCDN. 11038

WANTED writer for short stories. Address Box 1624, NCDN. 11028

Business Opportunities

CHINESE import/export firm would consider to associate with a reputable American firm for collaboration or expansion. Box 1633, NCDN. -2659

PRINCIPAL of Hongkong firm, now in Shanghai, seeks offers of articles and stock lots suitable for the Hongkong market. Box 1621, NCDN. -2640

For Sale—Miscellaneous

SOME first-class Persian rugs and carpets for private sale. Box 1618, NCDN. -2637

GORGEOUS paintings, finest porcelain, crystalware, sets, bronces, vestibule carpets, antique time pieces, miniatures. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -2739

STAMPS, old and new: Only Hermes Stamp Co. 685 Bubbling Well Road, Telephone 61540. -2224

TWO Remington Standard typewriters excellent condition, US$50. Mrs. Stewart, 55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. 11051

COMPLETE artesian well plant machinery for sale, $40,500. Box 1656, NCDN. -2709

SCROLL picture, 215 inches long, by Chiu Ying, one of the four greatest artists of Ming dynasty. Price moderate. Box 1662, NCDN. -2723

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used. Bargain sale, Room 138 Hamilton House. -2730

SECONDHAND piano for sale, 80 per cent. new. Please call telephone 78336 between 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. -2563

SECONDHAND furniture, refrigerators, ice-boxes, household effects, bought/sold at best prices. G. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat. Telephone 73597. -1682

FRIGIDAIRE, 4½ cu. ft. in excellent condition, US$100. Inspection on week days or Sunday morning. 306 Rue Bourgeat, Apartment 1, Telephone 73597. -2643

Cameras

IMPORTER wants to sell stock of high-class miniature cameras. Address Box 1678, NCDN. -2748

Personal

CHINESE lady would like to meet foreign gentleman but not refugee, view: friendship Box 1634, NCDN. -2663

Radios

DIAL 51140 for accurate radio repairs and antenna installations. "Radio Expert", 131/438 Museum Road. -2767

SUPERIOR world receiver, shortwave, without aerial, 6 RCA tubes, American parts. $360. Local receiver $240. Condor European Radio Factory, Telephone 79760, 270 Sayzoong. -2702

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995. 11072

Animals

GOOD home wanted for cats, male and female, 8 weeks old. Telephone 77681.

TWO very nice gentle kittens would like good home. Telephone 34882. -2719

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 24 The Bund. 11076

WHEN buying a dog insist on it having a China Kennel Club registration, which is recognised everywhere. 10892

Clothing and Fabrics

BEDSHEETS, best imported grades, in all sizes. Table cloths, napkins and household linen in best European pure linen quality. Box 1422, NCDN. -2313

Chinese Servants

34097 Reliance Employment Agency, 1062 Avenue Road. Trustworthy household servants only. Individual, quick service. -2680

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -2361

WANTED amah, recommended, to do work of small flat. Address Box 1646, NCDN. -2686

COOK-BOY, clean, honest, speaks English well. Excellent cook. Address Box 1630, NCDN. 11030

WANTED Peking baby amah. Knowledge of English not necessary. Apply to Box 1631 NCDN. 11033

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

QUALIFIED lady secretary stenographer (British nationality). Reliable, speedy. Capable voluminous work. Box 1697, NCDN. -2770

YOUNG lady typist, perfect knowledge English, Russian, speaking French, Mandarin, seeks position any capacity. Box 1638, NCDN. -2665

PORTUGUESE, experienced, with A1 references, knowledge Chinese, seeks position any capacity. Salary immaterial. Box 1518, NCDN. -2470

YOUNG foreign lady stenotypist with office experience, seeks position, moderate salary. Box 1198, NCDN. -2424

PUBLIC accountant-bookkeeper, undertakes to write up books and prepare balance sheets. Address Post Office Box 868. -2426

YOUNG British girl wishing to go to England to join H.M. Forces will look after young child/children or be companion or private secretary in exchange for part passage. Please reply Box 1578, NCDN. 11001

FOREIGNER, married, desires any kind of work after office hours. Desperate. Address Box 1627, NCDN. -2648

EXPERIENCED mechanical engineer for motor and steam engines open for engagement. Salary moderate. Best references. Box 1612, NCDN. -2630

KEEN, energetic, young man seeks immediate employment. Knowledge export, office work but any other work accepted. Best references. Box 1598, NCDN. -2602

MRS. STEWART recommends an intelligent stenographer, available immediately; speaks correct English; takes dictation 100 W.P.M.; Telephone 13750. 11051

YOUNG foreigner speaking Russian, English, Chinese, with many years of experience in electro-mechanical work, seeks employment. Box 1652, NCDN. -2708

EUROPEAN, four years Far East as department head, excellent knowledge of office routine, bookkeeping, [illegible] seeks employment. Outport no objection. Salary immaterial. Box 1581, NCDN. -2581

RELIABLE Children's nurse with over ten years' experience seeks position English or American family preferred. Best references. Box 1594, NCDN. -2598

MOTOR mechanic, British, willing to take up any position at any hours. Address Box 1595, NCDN. -2599

BRITISH lady would like to work in European florist shop to learn the trade. Box 1602, NCDN. -2612

Motor Cars and Cycles

LA SALLE Touring car, perfect running order. New battery. Box 1699, NCDN.

BUICK Roadmaster 1938 with radio, car de luxe. Telephone 74500. -2752

ESSEX Light Six 1933, 4 door sedan. Tyres, engine and paint in perfect condition, US$265. Can be seen at Richards Auto Works. -2632

1934 Singer sports, convertible, 28 miles per gallon, US$380. 1933 Wolsley four-door sedan, 20 miles par gallon, US$380. Telephone 19699. 11081

RELIABLE used car wanted. Model around 1935. Reply stating price to Box 1643, NCDN. -2676

FORD roadster in excellent condition at bargain price. Extra tyres. Apply Box 1676, NCDN. -2744

PACKARD 1936 model 120. Telephone 70070, Room 1217. -2692

CHEVROLET, 1934 saloon, completely overhauled by Auto Palace. Excellent order throughout. US$350. Private sale. Box 1632, NCDN. 11033

WANTED one Ford or Chevrolet truck, also passenger car. Not later 1938 model. Telephone de Becker, 15633. Absolutely no brokers. 11023

FOR SALE, Ford coupe, 1931 model, excellent condition, $5,000 or nearest offer. Box 1614, NCDN. 11014

BABY-FORD coach, completely overhauled, US$375. Telephone 74500. -2631

WANTED motor-cycle with side-car. Must be first-class condition. Box 1596, NCDN. -2600

WANTED to buy, lady's bicycle in good condition. Reply stating price to Box 1597, NCDN. -2601

Lost

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned delivery order has been lost: Delivery Order No. 711 issued by Dah Kong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., delivered to Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha, contents: five bales of jeans each containing 40 pieces (trade mark 五福綿祥牌). The above order has been cancelled by Dah Kong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. and no delivery will be made upon presentation of the same by any firm or person. Tung Wah Ziang Cotton Piecegoods Co. -2680

Furnished Apartments

TO LET, beautiful 5-roomed flat, well-furnished, in best residential district. Furniture to be taken over. Reply Box 1651, NCDN. -2698

THREE-ROOMED apartment with all modern conveniences, in Seymour Road, near Bubbling Well Road. Furniture to be taken over. Address Box 1635, NCDN. -2664

TO BE taken over shortly for responsible Allied person, four-roomed furnished apartment, Concession residential district. No brokers. Box 1601, NCDN. -2610

Educational

LEARN French! Leçons françaises, conversation et grammaire données par Monsieur Jean Knoché, 2 Quinsan Gardens. Références extraordinaires. -2688

BRITON, former record holder stenography, opening classes shorthand, typing, beginners/advanced. Telephone 76205. -2234

SWEEPING successes. London Chamber of Commerce Bookkeeping Examination (Certificate). All certificates with distinction were awarded to students of The Shanghai Business College. All successful. No failures. 1941 Shanghai Open Typewriting Championship (School Section) was won by a student of The Shanghai Business College. Enrol for Autumn Session. Shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. 320 Szechuen Road (second floor). Telephone 17733. 10770

Miscellaneous

MAUSER bullets: the E-W brand of bullet-proof vests will stop the Mauser bullets. V stands for vest. The E-W vest is guaranteed bullet-proof. Telephone 22272. -1790

Rooms without Board

THREE rooms with bath, kitchen, gardan, garage. Rental Sh.$480 including lighting, tax and cold water. No key money. 85 Tunsin Road.

ONE/two attractive large rooms First-class apartment Boissezon/Joffre. Breakfast optional. No refugees. Address Box 1670, NCDN. -2736

FOREIGN family offers large room to a single person. Bath/shower unrestricted. Avenue Petain district. Apply Box 1572, NCDN. stating nationality. -2566

DOWNTOWN available September 4, furnished room, private bath, share kitchen, refrigerator, US$20. Apply Box 1611, NCDN. -2628

FURNISHED room, all conveniences, Concession residential district, single person. Breakfast/board optional. Telephone 76592. -2610

Rooms with Board

ROOM available, board optional, separate bathroom. Lane 1220/55 Avenue Road. -2604

BELMONT House, 15 Kelmscott Gardens. South double room, bathroom, verandah, dressing-room. Excellent food. English owned. 11049

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED: Buy all kinds of secondhand furniture, as refrigerator, piano, carpets, radio, etc. Dunlentin, 796 Nanking Road, Telephone 94220, 1-7 p.m. -2749

FOREIGN made safe. 2'-4½ broad, [illegible] 1601, NCDN. 11069

STEINWAY grand-piano wanted. Willing to pay good price. Telephone 78788, tiffin time. -2723

TRANSFORMERS wanted. Those who want to sell old or damaged electrical transformers may write Box 1623, NCDN. stating kilowatt capacity, number of phases, voltage rating, number of pieces and price. -2644

WANTED buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965 daily, Mr. Bers. -2228

Wanted to Rent

REQUIRED immediately, two or three-roomed flat, all modern conveniences, furnished or unfurnished, not further west than Settlement, St. George's, Concession, Roi Albert. Particulars to Box 1453, NCDN. -2348

WANTED immediately, three to four room apartment or small house, Settlement or Concession. Reply Post Office Box 1086. -2768

WANTED immediately, one/two or three-roomed apartment or flat. Willing to take over furniture. Box 1650, NCDN. -2697

QUIET married couple, no children, wishing to share apartment, French Concession or Settlement. Box 1649, NCDN. -2697

ENGLISH bachelor is interested in occupying a flat or house during owner's absence on leave. Best references. Reply Box 1688, NCDN. 11057

WANTED by responsible American, two, three or four roomed apartment, furnished or unfurnished, in the central district. Occupancy September 15. Address Box 1680, NCDN. 11048

FRENCH lady requires room with private bath, box-room, vicinity Massenet/Sayzoong. Reply Box 1660, NCDN. -2718

Houses and Land

SALE: Modern 6-storeyed apartment house and owner-built residence (15 rooms). 9½ mow. Concession. Box 1698, NCDN. -2771

HOUSES and land, situated in the western district of Shanghai, and Hungjao; if for sale, please write full particulars to The E-W Property Department, 54 Great Western Road, Ground Floor. Telephone 22272. -2361

Offices, Shops, Godowns

OFFICE space with telephone wanted by reliable foreigner (not refugee). Particulars Box 1604, NCDN. -2615

WANTED 2,000 square feet office space, Central district (from Kiukiang Road to Canton Road preferred.) Reply to Post Office Box 3287. -2663

Dancing

MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2383

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. -2688

More Classified Ads. Overleaf